FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1842. [NO. 1316.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly. ☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

LONDON PORTER.

CASKS PORTER, received and for Sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
August 15. 15-tf

G. & H. McMILLAN,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from New York, a general assortment of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

consisting of Cloths and Cassimeres, plain and figured Muslins, best black and coloured figured and plain black ditto, blue-black Pombazines, black and black Challys, plain coloured ditto, black and black Crape, English, French and American Prints, checked Muslin, Jaconet and Cambrics, Fine and Russia Hats, Fur, Cloth and Selette Caps, Ladies' and Misses' Florence and Straw Bonnets of the latest style, 1000 pair Shoes, assorted, Ladies' and Misses' Superior Slippers, Gingham and Umbrellas, and many other articles in the Dry Goods line, all of which are offered at reduced prices.
August 15, 1842. 15 4w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

John McMillan of Bladen County, Merchant, for discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Duncan Wright of Cumberland County, Farmer, for discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Alexander Murchison of Cumberland County, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Daniel Baldin of Cumberland County, Merchant, for discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Duncan Belden of Cumberland County, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Thomas A. Russ of Bladen County, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Publication ordered.
H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*
Fayetteville, August 16, 1842. 15-10w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Neill G. Strait of Randolph County, Farmer, for discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at a Bankrupt Court at Newbern, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Publication ordered by the Court.
H. H. POTTER.
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.
August 15, 1842. 15-3w

$20 REWARD.

RAN AWAY, NANCY, the property of the subscriber on the 4th of April last. From circumstances made to a negro, with whom she lived it is thought she is also at Sandy Point in this county, or she is looking about Fayetteville, as I expect she was going to that place after staying at Sandy Point a while. Said girl is a mulatto, about 18 or 20 years old. She has a small scar when spoken to, is of common size, rather slender, has no particular mark recollected, except a protuberance resembling a sty on the edge of one eye (I think the right.) I will give a reward of $10 for the person that will apprehend said lodge said girl in jail so that I get her. She probably has a child, if she has not destroyed it, as a young child, if she has not destroyed it.
ISAAC NEWSOM.

I will give a further reward of Ten Dollars to any person giving such evidence which will lead to the conviction of any white person for harboring said girl. It is likely she has a free pass.
ELIJAH M. SIBLY.
Hillsborough, July 10, 1842. 15-4w

RICHMOND MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Winter Term of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday, the 31st of October, and continue 4 months.

JOHN CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
TH. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
AUG. L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.
S. WALPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Professors Cullen and Warner, will each deliver an Clinical Lectures a week, in the Infirmary, at the College; Professor Johnson two a week, at the Alms House, and Professor Chamberlayne occasional Lectures at the Penitentiary and City Hospital, as interesting cases present themselves. These institutions furnish a large number of instructive cases, and the numerous Clinical Lectures, to all of which the Student will be admitted without charge, will afford him rare advantages for becoming acquainted with the types of Southern Diseases, and witnessing the appropriate treatment. The Surgical cases admitted into the College Infirmary afford the Professor of Surgery opportunities of performing many of the Major and Minor operations before the class.

The facilities for the study of practical Anatomy are unsurpassed any where. The *material* for dissection is most ample, and the extensive Anatomical Museum is well stored with healthy and morbid preparations.

The Chemical Apparatus and collection of specimens in Materia Medica are very complete. In fine, the Institution offers facilities for the prosecution of Medical studies unsurpassed by any similar Institution in this country.

Fees $20 to each Professor,
The price of Board including fuel, lights, Servant's attendance, &c., is from $3 50 to $5 00 per week.

AUG. L. WARNER,
Dean of the Faculty.
J. 29, 1842. 14-7w

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a FRESH SUPPLY of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,
Fashionable Hats, Hardware, &c.,
Which I am disposed to sell at reduced Prices.
H. LEETE.
North West corner of Market Square.
June 28, 1842. 8tf

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

100 BBLS. THOMASTOWN LIME, for sale by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
August 2, 1842. 13tf

Received per Cotton Plant, and for Sale,

20 BBLS. GREEN COPPERAS,
15 bags Laguira Coffee,
10 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
5 bbls. Crushed do.
1 ceroon Caraccas Indigo.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
July 5, 1842. 9-tf

SPLENDID
LOTTERIES
FOR AUGUST, 1842.
J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

$30,000!—100 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars.
UNION LOTTERY,
Class No. 12 for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, August 27, 1842.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$30,000	1 Prize of	$2,500
1 Prize of	10,000	1 Prize of	1,047
1 Prize of	5,000	100 Prizes of	1,000
1 Prize of	3,000	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 Whole Tickets			$130 00
Ditto	do	25 Halves do	65 00
Ditto	do	25 Quarter do	32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address
J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.

☞ Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.
July 16, 1842. 12-1pd

The only certain Remedy for
FEVER AND AGUE!!

THE original Rowand's Tonic Mixture, for FEVER AND AGUE, Dyspepsia and Nervous Weaknesses, can now be had ONLY, in its *full length, genuineness and purity*, under its present name of "ROWAND'S IMPROVED TONIC MIXTURE," being now prepared again solely by the author himself, at No. 28 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

☞ Look for the *written signature* of the original inventor and proprietor, JOHN R. ROWAND, over the mouth of each bottle; *will not which it cannot be genuine.* Any one who will have the audacity to forge said signature, in the infamous attempt to palm upon the public a spurious imitation or counterfeit, will be *liable to the state prison!*

N. B. With a view to re-establish entire confidence in the efficiency of the "Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture," to effect a lasting *cure* of Fever and Ague, *the Proprietor restores the original guarantee*, viz: *The money shall be returned in every case wherein the remedy has been punctually used without producing the desired effect.*

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
July 27, 1842. 12 1m

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1842.

Leah Broadaway and Sarah White,
vs.
James Benton, Burwell Benton, and others.

PETITION FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Burwell Benton, Michael Horne and Christian his wife, Samuel Hooker, Elizabeth Hooker, Jane Hooker, William Hooker, Hardy Hooker, and Sarah Hooker, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the Petitioners should not be granted, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in March, A. D. 1842, and the 66th year of the Independence of the United States.
WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*
12

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Augustus J. Erambert of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Wheel-wright, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Charles N. Fennell of Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Edwin Glover of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Watch maker, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Robert C. Belden, formerly of Fayetteville, now of New Hanover county, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Lizar Solomons of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Carpenter, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Nathan Sikes of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Shoe Maker, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

By order of the Court.
H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.
July 18, 1842. 14-10w

PATENT MEDICINES.
Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.
For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT 4 Horse Wagon and Team, with all the necessary fixtures for the Road. Apply to
H. LEETE.
June 28, 1842. 8-tf

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

Shirtings & Sheetings, 4-4 & 7-8.

COTTON YARNS, from Nos. 4 to 12, Carpet Twine 3 and 4 ply, and wrapping Twine, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills, near Fayetteville, N. C. Country Merchants will do well to call and examine these goods before making their fall purchases elsewhere.
HALL & JOHNSON.
July 6, 1842. 9-tf.

Keith, Russell & Co.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wilmington, N. C.

HAVE just received on consignment,
500 gallons Winter strained Sperm Oil,
500 do Fall strained Oil.
The Oil is of the best quality, and will be sold at New York prices.
References to Murchison, Reid & Co., C P Mallett, P S Benbow, Pres't of Cross Creek Man'g Co.
Wilmington, July 5. 10-tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by
MICHAEL McGARY.
July 11, 1842. 13tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1842. 7tf

A Cape Fear Plantation,
With the Turpentine and Timbered Land, for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER, being desirous to remove his property to the South Western county, offers for Sale his REAL ESTATE in the county of Bladen, which consists of

2,000 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,

Including one of the best Corn Plantations on the Cape Fear River, with between 200 and 300 acres cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. A large supply of prime Land to clear. About one half of the Land is River Swamp;—the residue is Timbered Pine Land, as well suited to the Turpentine and Lumber business as any section of the State. The improvements are a fine set of MILLS, Saw and Grist, in complete operation;—a very good DWELLING, with its appurtenant out-houses, handsomely situated, and well supplied with the very best spring water. The property will be sold on accommodating terms, and at a price suited to the hardness of the times. Any persons that may wish to purchase, are invited to examine the property while under the growing crop. Any communications addressed to me at Prospect Hall P. O. will be attended to.
JOHN SMITH.
June 22 1842. 8-tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY.
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Patrick Bailey of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

Duncan T. Patterson of Sampson county, Schoolmaster, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st October next.

John M. Stedman of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

Robert Wooten of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

James H. Cole of Richmond county, Merchant, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

John Cole of Richmond county, Farmer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

John C. Latta of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

James Jenkins of Cumberland county, Farmer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

Charles A. McMillan of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*
June 18, 1842. 7-10w

HOLBROOKS' BELLS,
For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by
JAMES MARTINE

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. All old Bells recast.
Fayetteville, October 59tf

NEW BOOKS.

ZANONI, Bulwer's last Novel; The Two Admirals, Cooper's last; Stephens's Egypt, Arabia Petræa, &c.; Key to Revelations; The Preacher; U. S. Dispensatory; Hooper's Dictionary; Webster's 8vo. Dictionary; American Almanac, &c. &c.
Just received by
E. J. HALE.
June 21.

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)
For sale by
E. J. HALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE
FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and LOT in Belmont, (beyond Haymount.) The House is new, handsomely situated, constructed in good style, and of the best materials; has all the necessary out-houses, to make it among the most desirable residences in the neighborhood of Fayetteville. For further particulars, apply at the Auction Store, to
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
August 9, 1842. 14-tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

George W. Jernigan of Sampson County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday the first day of September next.

Joseph Jernigan of Wayne County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

By order of the Court.
H. H. POTTER.
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.
August 5, 1842. 14-3w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Josiah Russ of Bladen county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday the first day of September next.

By order of the Court.
H. H. POTTER.
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.
August 8, 1842. 14 3w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

John W. Potter of Bladen county, Merchant, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next. Publication ordered.
H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*
August 6, 1842. 14-10w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

William S. Latta of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Joseph G. Moore of Moore County, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Publication ordered.
H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*
Fayetteville, July 25, 1842. 12-10w

Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

THE Regular Course of Lectures in this Institution will be resumed on the second Monday in November.

Anatomy, by	J. E. Holbrook, M. D.
Surgery, by	E. Geddings, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine, by	S. Henry Dickson, M. D.
Physiology, by	James Moultrie, M. D.
Materia Medica, by	Henry R. Frost, M. D.
Obstetrics, by	T. G. Prioleau, M. D.
Chemistry, by	C. U. Shepard, M. D.

The School for Practical Anatomy has been reorganized and will be under the charge of Prof. Holbrook, assisted by Drs. Desaussure, Chazal, Sinkler, Gaillard, and Ravenel, and will be opened on the 15th of October.

Clinical Instruction at the Marine Hospital and Alms House.
HENRY R. FROST, *Dean.*
August 3, 1842. 14-8w

Drugs, Medicines, and Dye Stuffs.

THE Subscriber has for sale, at the Auction Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel, the following articles:—

DYE STUFFS—Ground Logwood, Fustic, Cam Wood and Brazil Wood, Pink Saucers, Red and White Argol, Blue Nut Galls, Prussiate Potash, Lac Dye, Indigo, Madder, &c.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.—Balsam Copaiva, Aqua Ammonia, Quinine, Blue Mass, Croton Oil, Cream Tartar, Tartar Emetic, Powdered Rhu, Powdered Liquorice Root, Liquorice Ball, Gum Arabic, Sugar Lead, Camphor, Seidlitz Powders, Squills, Powdered Canthandes, Ipecac, Opium, Calomel, Super Car. of Soda, Powdered Cubebs, Epsom Salts assorted Phials. Also Laudanum, Paregoric, with a general assortment of Essences. Above articles are all of good quality.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
May 31, 1842 4tf

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.

The Parkersburg (Va.) Gazette says, that Jackson is in a state of open rebellion. On Monday, (court day,) 25th ultimo, the people paraded the streets of Ripley with guns, clubs, &c., and threatened to ride upon a rail any man who bid for property under two-thirds of its value. Property was offered, but there were no bidders.

The Abingdon Virginian speaks also of matterings of dissatisfaction in the lower end of Washington county, at the sacrifices of property at public sale, and of some persons having taken the stump to advocate resistance to the forcible collection of debts.

These are indeed unpleasant things. The condition of the country is dreadfully bad, but we can find no excuse in that for resistance of law. Yet, will not something be done for the public relief, and to take away the stimulants to these rebellious indications? It is time that the expectations of the people were either realized or disappointed. The long suspense but aggravates the severe embarrassments and distress under which the country is laboring.
Richmond Compiler.

A young sprig from New York visited the Shakers at Lebanon the other day, and, as he was wandering through the village, encountered a stout hearty specimen of the sect and thus accosted him: "Well, broad brim, are you much of a *Shaker?*" "Nay," said the other, "not overmuch, but I can do a little that way." So he seized the astonished Cothamite by the collar and nearly shook him out of his boots.
Norwich Courier.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

MORMON VILLAINY.

The Mormon imposture, which has been gaining strength rapidly for ten years past, seems now to have reached the point of decline. A great deal of wonder has been wasted by those who enjoy the organ large, upon the fact that a humbug so transparent as the whole Mormon Bible story and Joe Smith's system, should have gained so many converts even among respectable classes. Whoever may have marvelled at the result has certainly not studied either human nature, or the history of religious imposture the world over. The more absurd a system, the more certain has it always been of rapid extension among the mass. That however which appeals to common sense and experience, is accepted slowly, but its duration is secure among the great majority of mankind. Unless this be true, what a melancholy prospect lies before true religion and philosophy! The sudden rise of Mormonism adds another to the numberless instances of popular delusions. Its fall, which less than a prophet may safely predict, will give another earnest of the final mastery which awaits the struggles of truth against falsehood.

From the disclosures made by an individual named Bennett, who was one of Smith's councillors, Mayor of Nauvoo, and who rejoices in the title of General, it appears that the Prophet's character is far worse than that of a mere impostor, who seeks, by operating upon the credulity of the world, to find a support or secure notoriety for himself. Smith's dispositions are not confined to this circle alone. He is not only a charlatan of this stamp, but a knave in every sense, and a wretch constantly instigated by the most brutal passions. Bennett has published recently, under his own signature, long accounts of Smith's atrocities, but especially of his habitual efforts, in which his elders united, to betray the women whom they had converted to the Mormon faith. How many lost their virtue through the arts of these villains does not appear, but a sufficient number resisted to bear testimony against the Prophet and his gang, and their published statements confirm those of Bennett. The assertion of the latter, by the way, without this proof should pass for little value, since by his own confession he has for years been cognizant of the atrocities perpetrated at the Mormon settlement, and has never before made any disclosure of them. With Smith's bank paper frauds in Ohio the public was long ago made acquainted. These new revelations complete the picture of his odious character.

One of the worst features in the history of Mormonism is its influence upon the Legislature of Illinois, the majority of which, composed of Van Buren Democrats, granted to Smith a Charter for the City of Nauvoo, which made it almost a sovereignty, having rather an alliance with than a dependence upon the State in any sense. This concession was in order to buy the votes of the Mormons, and the price obtained the article.

It may be proper to mention here that when the Mormons were in Missouri, Gov. Boggs of that State offended Smith and his followers,—such we believe is the fact.—Within two or three months past it must be well remembered that an attempt was made to assassinate the Ex-Governor at his own residence. It is charged by Bennett in one of his published statements that an emissary of Smith's committed this murderous act, and from other circumstances there appears to be little doubt of the truth of the accusation. Nor we believe is this the only instance in which the arch imposter has menaced life.

Such is the character of Joseph Smith, an ignorant, illiterate man, who has succeeded in deluding thousands of people into the belief that he has received a special revelation from Heaven, and now enjoys frequent conferences with the Almighty. His congregation will of course tumble to pieces, and possibly in less time than it has already existed. But even with this hope, it is melancholy to witness so many people the dupes of a coarse, base and bloody-minded knave, and worse still to see him courted by the Executive and Representatives of a State for the disgraceful favor of his political support. If reports are true, he defies all authority. The arms of the State are in the hands of his Legion, and he is prepared to give battle if any attempt should be made to arrest him on the charges which are sufficiently established to justify a warrant for his apprehension.

The Tea Trade.—The annexed paragraph from a late London paper will give some notion of the extent of the Tea Trade on English account alone:

"On the 30th of June the stock of tea in London was 32,167,785 lbs., and at the corresponding date of last year 27,046 221 lbs. In addition to the stock now held, about 2,300,000 lbs., have just been received by three or four vessels that have come in. The stock of cotton constitutes 21,827,000 lbs. of the total quantity on hand. The deliveries this year have been 17,515,837 lbs., or an increase over those to the corresponding period in 1841 of nearly 600,000 lbs. The imports have greatly increased, being 19,869,186 lbs. this year, without the 2,300,000 lbs. above specified, against only 5,298,779 lbs. to the end of June last year. Our reports of the last have rather fallen off this year, but the home consumption from London has risen from 11,351,145 lbs. to 12,055,837 lbs. These statistics at the present time are of some value."

Seven hundred suits have been brought to the present term of the Court of Common Pleas in the city of St. Louis, being an increase of fifty per cent. since the last term. The Missouri Republican says this is "the way the gold flows up the Mississippi!"

A discarded lover in Philadelphia hung up his jacket and fired at it, instead of shooting himself. Much better sport this than drowning in a cistern.

AN EXAMPLE WORTHY OF IMITATION.

In these days of avarice and meanness, when the interest book has become the great book of study by night as well as by day—when capitalists and money lenders are availing themselves of the distresses of the hour, in order to make exorbitant gains, it is really refreshing and cheering to the heart, to be enabled to record the following noble act of generosity, which has recently transpired in our good old neighbouring State of North Carolina.

In the "fresh," which lately overflowed and devasted a large portion of the Roanoke country, not only the growing crops were utterly swept away, but large quantities of old corn were destroyed in the barns, carrying distress to all around. The immediate effect was, to increase the price of that article, from two dollars a barrel, at which it had been selling, to ten dollars. At this period of gloom, a wealthy planter on the Roanoke, perceiving that some men were disposed to exert upon the people, promptly ordered three thousand barrels of corn to his factor in Halifax, with positive instructions, not to permit it to become a subject of speculation, but to sell it out in such parcels as the demands of the people might require, at three dollars a barrel; two dollars and fifty cents to be paid to him, the planter, and the balance to be retained by the merchant, as a commission for his trouble. The consequence of this generous act, as may be readily supposed, was to restore comfort and diffuse joy among a depressed population.

So far as human penetration and sagacity are enabled to judge of human motives, the gentleman alluded to, was actuated by no other principle than the promptings of a pure and disinterested philanthropy. Perfectly unostentatious in his manner of life—always content to pursue the "noiseless tenor of his way," he has never mingled in the angry strife of politics, being alike indifferent to popular honors and popular applause.

Aware of his retiring and sensitive nature, delicacy alone restrains us from announcing the name of a citizen who does honor to the state of his nativity; whose humble but meritorious citizens will ever gratefully cherish the remembrance of his noble charity, enlarged philanthropy, and expansive patriotism.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

Dr. Franklin.—Every thing is interesting that relates to the memory of this illustrious man. Perhaps, there never lived an individual, the employments of whose active and powerful mind were as various as his. First, we see him as a Printer, making his own ink, founding his own type, carving wood-cuts, engraving copper-plates, and constructing his own Presses. Then, he acquired influence as the Editor of an able print, and exerted himself to establish an Academy, and to provide for the public defence by a military force and fortifications. At leisure moments, he introduced the cultivation of the Willow, which he chanced to find sprouting in some wicker-work brought from abroad; and happening, accidentally, to discover a grain of broom-corn, upon an imported 'corn-whisk,' he secured and planted it, and made it the parent of those vast Plantations of broom-corn, which are now found in so many parts of the country. Then, he invented the well-known *Franklin Stove*, which was the first, and is still regarded, we believe, as one of the best improvements upon the vast fire-places of olden time. He then became eminent for his Electrical discoveries, and amused himself with bringing a lightning rod into his chamber, where, by placing a chime of bells between the two ends of the divided rod, they were rang by the passing clouds. When travelling, he stretched silken cords over crevices in houses, which admitted the wind, and thus provided himself with the music of the winds. Once, happening to pass one such house again, after a lapse of years, he found it deserted on account of the strange and melancholy sounds heard within it, which, it was thought, could proceed from no mortal hand. Scarcely, indeed, can any incident be related of Franklin, which does not illustrate the practical and searching turn of his extraordinary mind.—*Rel. Register.*

Abolitionists Attention!—Voluntary Slavery.—In the United States court at Philadelphia, yesterday, before Judge Randall, a colored woman, aged about 35 years a runaway, applied for a certificate to enable her to return to the South with her master. The evidence being sufficient as to her being a slave, the Judge granted a certificate; and she left the office *highly gratified.* She stated she had been hard at work here, but had received little for it, and fared badly; and would prefer the home of her master, where she had always been kindly treated. If all the fugitives from the South were allowed to follow their own inclination, they would prefer their comfortable homes in the South to starvation and ill-treatment in the North.—*The Union.*

Good Hint.—The celebrated Dr. Abernethy said:

"I tell you, honestly, what I think is the whole cause of the complicated maladies of the human frame: it is their gormandizing, and stuffing, and stimulating the digestive organs to excess, thereby creating irritation. The state of their minds is another grand cause—the fidgeting and discontenting themselves about that which cannot be helped—passions of all kinds—malignant passions and worldly cares pressing upon the mind, disturb the central action, and do a great deal of harm."

These are certainly excellent hints for the present unsettled times.

An English paper says the town of Rhode Island has been disturbed by a rebellion, in consequence of which two or three hundred rebels were publicly executed. This is decidedly the "latest" news we have received.
Cres. City.

REPORT

Of the majority of the Select Committee on the President's Veto.

Mr. Adams, from the select committee appointed on the subject, made the following report:

The select committee, to whom was referred the message of the President of the United States, returning to this House the act, which originated in it, "to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes," with his objections to it, with instructions to report thereon to the House, have attended to that service, and respectfully report:

The message is the last of a series of executive measures, the result of which has been to defeat and nullify the whole action of the legislative authority of this Union, upon the most important interests of the nation.

At the accession of the late President Harrison, by election of the people, to the executive chair, the finances, the revenue, and the credit of the country, were found in a condition so greatly disordered, and so languishing, that the first act of his administration was to call a special session of Congress, to provide a remedy for this distempered state of the great body politic. It was even then a disease of no sudden occurrence, and of no ordinary malignity. Four years before, the immediate predecessor of General Harrison had been constrained to resort to the same expedient—a special session of Congress; the result of which had only proved the first of a succession of palliatives, purchasing momentary relief at the expense of deeper-seated disease and aggravated symptoms, growing daily more intense through the whole four years of that administration. It had expended, from year to year, from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 beyond its income; absorbing, in that period, nearly $10,000,000 pledged for deposites with the States, $8,000,000 of stock in the Bank of the United States, from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 of trust funds, and as much treasury notes; and was sinking under the weight of its own improvidence and incompetency.

The sentence of a suffering people had commanded a change in the administration, and the contemporaneous elections throughout the Union had placed in both Houses of Congress majorities, the natural exponents of the principles which it was the will of the people should be substituted in the administration of their Government, instead of those which had brought the country to a condition of such wretchedness and shame. There was perfect harmony of principle between the chosen President of the People and this majority, thus constituted in both Houses of Congress; and the first act of his administration was, to call a special session of Congress, for their deliberation and action upon the measures indispensably necessary for relief to the public distress, and to retrieve the prosperity of the great community of the nation.

On the 31st day of May, 1841, within three months after the inauguration of President Harrison, the Congress assembled at his call. But the reins of the executive car were already in other hands. By an inscrutable decree of Providence, the chief of the people's choice, in harmony with whose principles the majorities of both Houses had been constituted, was laid low in death. The President who had called the meeting of Congress, was no longer the President when the Congress met. A successor to the office had assumed the title, with totally different principles, though professing the same at the time of his election, which, far from harmonizing, like those of his immediate predecessor, with the majority of both Houses of Congress, were soon disclosed in diametrical opposition to them.

The first development of this new and most unfortunate condition of the General Government was manifested, by the failure, once and again, of the first great measure intended by Congress to restore the credit of the country, by the establishment of a national bank—a failure caused exclusively by the operation of the veto power by the President. In the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, the executive is not only separated from the legislative power, but made dependent upon, and responsible to it. Until a very recent period of our history, all reference, in either House of Congress, to the opinions or wishes of the President, relating to any subject in deliberation before them, was regarded as an outrage upon the rights of the deliberative body, among the first of whose duties it is to spurn the influence of the dispenser of patronage and power. Until very recently, it was sufficient greatly to impair the influence of any member to be suspected of personal subserviency to the Executive; and any allusion to his wishes, in debate, was deemed a departure not less from decency than from order. An anxious desire to accommodate the action of Congress to the opinions and wishes of Mr. Tyler had led to modifications of the first bill for the establishment of a national bank, presented to him for his approval, widely differing from the opinions entertained of their expediency by the majority of both Houses of Congress; but which failed to obtain that approval for the sake of which they had been reluctantly adopted. A second attempt ensued, under a sense of the indispensable necessity of a fiscal corporation to the revenues and credit of the nation, to prepare an act to which an informal intercourse and communication between a member of the House, charged with the duty of preparing the bill, and the President of the United States himself, might secure, by compliance with his opinions, a pledge in advance of his approval of the bill, when it should be presented to him. That pledge was obtained. The bill was presented to him in the very terms which he had prescribed as necessary to obtain his sanction, and it met the same fate with its predecessor; and it is remarkable that the reasons assigned for the refusal to approve the second bill are in direct and immediate conflict with those which had been assigned for the refusal to sign the first.

Thus the measure first among those deemed by the Legislature of the Union indispensably necessary for the salvation of its highest interests, and for the restoration of its credit, its honor, its prosperity, was prostrated, defeated, annulled, by the weak and wavering obstinacy of one man, accidentally, and not by the will of the people, invested with that terrible power—as if prophetically described by one of his own chosen ministers, at this day, as "the right to deprive the people of self-government."

The first consequence of this executive legislation was not only to prostrate the efforts of the Legislature itself, to relieve the people from their distress, to replenish the exhausted treasury, and call forth the resources of the country, to redeem the public faith to the fulfilment of the national engagements, but to leave all the burdens and embarrassments of the public treasury, brought upon it by the improvidence of the preceding administration, bearing upon the people with aggravated pressure. The fatal error of the preceding administration had been an excess of expenditure beyond its income. That excess had been an average of eight millions of dollars a year, at least, during the four years of its existence. The practical system of its fiscal operations had been a continued increase of expenditures and diminution of revenues; and it left, as a bequest to its successor, no effective reduction of expenses, but a double reduction of revenue to the amount of millions, to occur of course, by the mere lapse of time, unless averted, within fifteen months, by subsequent legislation.

By the double exercise of the Presidential interdict upon the two bills for establishing a national bank, this legislation was prevented. The excess of expenditures beyond the revenue continued and increased. The double reduction of revenue prescribed by the compromise of 1832, was suffered to take its full effect; no reduction of the expenditures had been prescribed; and in the course of eighteen months, since the inauguration of President Harrison, an addition of at least fifteen millions to the enormous deficit already existing in the treasury at the close of the last Administration, is now charged upon the prevailing party in Congress, by those who had made it the law; while the exercise of the veto power alone disabled the Legislature itself from the power of applying the only remedy which it was within the competency of legislation itself to provide.

The great purpose for which the special session of Congress had been called was thus defeated by the exercise of the veto power. At the meeting of Congress, at the regular annual session, the majorities of both Houses, not yielding to the discouragement of disappointed hopes and baffled energies, undertook the task of raising, by impost duties, a revenue adequate to the necessities of the treasury, and to the fulfilment of the national obligations.

By the assiduous and unremitting labors of the committees of both Houses charged with the duties of providing for the necessities of the revenue, and for the great manufacturing interest of the Northern, Central, and Western States, which must be so deeply affected by any adjustment of a tariff to raise exclusively a revenue adequate to the necessary expenses of the Government from duties on imports, a tariff bill, believed to be nearly, if not wholly, sufficient for that purpose, was elaborately and amply discussed, through a long series of weeks, in both branches of the Legislature. The process of gestation, through which alone such a complicated system could be organized, necessarily consumed many months of time; nor were the committees or the House exempted from severe reproach, which the purchased presses of the Executive Chief are even yet casting upon Congress, without rebuke or restraint from him. The delays were occasioned by the patient and unwearied investigation of the whole subject by the appropriate committees. As the period approached when the so-called compromise tariff was to be consummated, leaving the Government without any revenue tariff sanctioned by the law, the prudence of Congress, without precipitating their decision upon the permanent system which they fondly hoped to establish, provided and sent to the President a temporary expedient, limited in its operation to the space of one month; during which, to avoid, as they thought, the possibility of a collision with the apprehended antipathies of the President, they had suspended for the same month the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of public lands; which, by a previous law, was to take effect the day after the expiration of the compromise. Not only was this most conciliatory measure contemptuously rejected, but, in total disregard of the avowed opinions of his own Secretary of the Treasury, concurring with those nearly unanimous of all the most eminent lawyers of the land, in solitary reliance upon the hesitating opinion of the Attorney General, he has undertaken not only to levy taxes to the amount of millions upon the people, but to prescribe regulations for its collection, and for ascertaining the value of imported merchandise, which the law had, in express terms, reserved for the legislative action of Congress.

And now, to crown this system of continual and unrelenting exercise of executive legislation by the alternate gross abuse of constitutional power, and bold assumption of powers never vested in him by any law, we come to the veto message referred by the House to this committee.

A comparative review of the four several vetoes which, in the course of fifteen months, have suspended the legislation of this Union, combined with that amphibious production, the reasons for approving and signing a bill, and at the same time striking, by judicial construction, at its most important enactment, illustrated by contemporaneous effusions of temper and of sentiment divulged at convivial festivals, and obtruded upon the public eye by the fatal friendship of sycophant private correspondents, and stripped to its naked nature by the repeated and daring assumption both of legislative and of judicial power, would present anomalies of character and conduct rarely seen upon earth. Such an investigation, though strictly within the scope of the instructions embraced in the reference to this committee, would require a voluminous report, which the scantiness of time will not allow, and which may not be necessary for maturing the judgment of the House upon the document now before them.

The reasons assigned by the President for returning to the House of Representatives, with his objections the bill to provide revenue from imports and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties, and for other purposes, are preceded by a brief dissertion upon the painful sensations which *any individual* invested with the veto power must feel in exercising it upon important acts of the Legislature. The paragraph is worded with extreme caution, and with obvious intent to avoid the assertion, made in such broad and unqualified terms in the letter read at the Philadelphia Independence-day dinner party, that Congress can enact *no law* without the concurrence of the Executive. There is in this paper a studious effort to save *any individual* from the imputation of asserting the unqualified independence of the Executive upon the Legislature, and the impotence of Congress to enact any law without him. That assertion, made in so explicit and unqualified terms in the Philadelphia letter, is here virtually disclaimed and disavowed. The exercise of *some* independence of judgment, in regard to all acts of legislation, by any individual invested with the veto power, is here curtailed and narrowed down to the mere privilege of not yielding his well-considered, most deeply fixed, and repeatedly declared opinions on matters of great public concernment, to those of a co-ordinate department, without requesting that department seriously to re-examine the subject of their difference. The co-ordinate department *to* the Legislature is no longer the co-ordinate branch *of* the Legislature. The power of Congress to enact a law without the co-operation of any individual Executive, is conceded—not merely by unavoidable inference, for the closing paragraph of the message, recurring again to the same troublesome reminiscence, observes that, after all, the effect of what he does is substantially to call on Congress to *reconsider* the subject. If, on such reconsideration, a majority of two-thirds of both Houses should be in favor of this measure, it will become a law, notwithstanding his objections. The truism of this remark may perhaps, be accounted for by the surmise that it was a new discovery, made since the writing of the Philadelphia dinner-party letter; and the modest presumption ascribed to the Constitution, that the Executive can commit no error of opinion unless two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature are in conflict with him, is tempered by the amiable assurance that, in that event, he will cheerfully acquiesce in a result which would be precisely the same whether he should acquiesce in it or not. The aptitude of this hypothetical position may be estimated by the calculation of the chances that the contingency which it supposes is within the verge of possibility.

The reasons assigned by the President for his objections to this bill are further preceded by a narrative of his antecedent opinions and communications on the subject of distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. He admits that, at the opening of the extra session, he recommended such a distribution, but he avers that this recommendation was expressly coupled with the condition that the duties on imports should not exceed the rate of twenty per cent., provided by the compromise act of 1833.

Who could imagine that, after this most emphatic *coupling* of the revenue from duties of impost, with revenue from the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, the first and paramount objection of the President to this bill should be, that it unites two subjects which, so far from having any affinity to one another, are wholly incongruous in their character; which two subjects are identically the same with those which *he* had coupled together in his recommendation to Congress at the extra session! If there was no affinity between the parties, why did he join them together! If the union was illegitimate, who was the administering priest of the unhallowed rites! It is objected to this bill, that it is both a revenue and an appropriation bill! What then! Is not the act of September 4, 1841, approved and signed by the President himself, both a revenue and an appropriation bill! Does it not enact that, in the event of an insufficiency of impost duties, not exceeding twenty per centum advalorem, to defray the current expenses of the Government, the proceeds of the sales of the lands shall be levied as part of the same revenue, and appropriated to the same purposes? The appropriation of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, to defray the ordinary expenditures of the Government, is believed to be a system of fiscal management unwise, impolitic, improvident, and unjust; and it is precisely for that reason that the bill now before the House provides that they shall not be so appropriated. The public lands are the noble and inappreciable inheritance of the whole nation. The sale of them to individuals is not a tax upon the purchaser, but an exchange of equivalents, scarcely more burdensome to the grantee than if he should receive it as a gratuitous donation. To appropriate the proceeds of the sales to defray the ordinary expenses of the Government, is to waste and destroy the property. This property is held by Congress in trust. Mr. Tyler speaks of the distribution as if it was giving away the property. It is precisely the reverse. It is restoring it to the owner. To appropriate the proceeds to defray the current expenditures, is to give it up to dilapidation and waste. It is, in political economy, precisely the same as if an individual landholder should sell off, year after year, parcels of his estate, and consume its proceeds in the payment of his household expenses. The first principle of political economy necessary for a nation is to raise, by *taxation*, within the year, the whole sum required for the expenditures of that year. Every departure from this principle is a step in the path of national bankruptcy and ruin. The daily demands of the treasury must be supplied by the income derived from taxation by the year, and not by the dissipation of the common property.

The second reason of the President for objecting to the passage of this bill, is not more ponderous than the first. It is the destitute and embarrassed state of the treasury, and the impolicy, if not unconstitutionality, of *giving away* a fruitful source of revenue, which, if retained, may be seized by the Government, and applied to meet its daily wants. But the President had just told us that this fruitful source of revenue was a subject wholly dissimilar in its character from that of revenue raised by duties of impost—so dissimilar, that the union of them formed in his mind an insurmountable objection to the passage of the bill. "I most respectfully submit (says the message) whether this is a time to *give away* the proceeds of the land sales, when the public lands constitute a fund which, of all others, may be made most useful in sustaining the public credit." And how could it be made thus useful! Precisely by *giving them away*. By giving them away forever! For, if the principle be once established, that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands shall be substituted in the place of revenue, by taxation, to defray the ordinary annual expenses of the National Government, never more will the people of any State in this Union have the benefit of one dollar from this richest of mines of inexhaustible wealth, bestowed upon them by their bountiful Creator, for the improvement of their own condition; but *given away*—yes, to the last cent, *given away* forever—to pamper the reckless extravagance of a Government forever preaching retrenchment and economy, and forever heaping million upon million of annual expenditures "to suckle armies and dry-nurse the land."

The committe submit to the House their unhesitating opinion, that the appropriation of any part of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to the ordinary annual expenditures would be the only effectual and irretrievable *giving away* of that great and inestimable inheritance of the American people; that, if once that growing and inexhaustible fund shall be doomed to form the whole or any part of the *ways* and *means* for the annual estimates of the receipts and expenditures of the National Government, the people may bid farewell—a long farewell—to every hope of ever receiving a dollar's useful improvement from that gift of God to them, thus cruelly and perfidiously wrested from their hands.

Nineteen of the States of this Union, in the ardent—perhaps, in some cases, inconsiderately ardent—pursuit of this improvement of their own condition, have become involved—some of them heavily involved—in debt. The greatest portion of this debt has been contracted for the accomplishment of stupendous works, to expedite and facilitate the intercourse of travel and of trade between the remotest extremes of this great Republic, swarming, from year to year, with redoubling millions of population. It is no exaggerated estimate of the value of these works to say that, the saving of time, of labor, and of expense, to individual citizens of the Union, enjoying the benefit of these public works, more than repays, in every single year, the whole cost of their construction.

But, while these immense benefits have been thus secured to the people, as a community of individuals, the States which authorized them have contracted a burden of liabilities heavier than they are able to bear. They need the assistance of a friendly and powerful hand; and where should they find it but in the sympathies of the National Government? —in their fidelity to the trust committed to their charge in this immense and almost boundless public domain! The application of the proceeds of the public lands to alleviate the burden of these debts pressing upon the people of almost all the States, is, if not the only, the most unexceptionable mode of extending the mighty arm of the Union to relieve the people of the States from the pressure of the burden bearing upon them—a relief consisting only of the distribution among them of their own property—a relief furnishing them the means of paying to the United States themselves no inconsiderable portion of the debts due from the States to them; so that, by one and the same operation, the people of the States will be relieved from the intolerable pressure of their debt, and the common treasury of the Union will receive back in payment of debt no small part of the same sums allotted to the States as their respective portions of the distribution.

The committee regret that the shortness of the time which they have allowed themselves for the preparation of this report constrains them to pass over numerous other considerations, amounting to the clearest demonstration that the distribution among the States of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands will be infinitely more conducive to the ends of justice, and to the relief of the people from their embarrassments, than the devotion of the same funds to be swallowed up in the insatiate gulf of the ordinary annual expenses of the Federal Government; to perish, in the using, like the nine millions of the fourth instalment promised to the States, the seven or eight millions of stock in the Bank of the United States, and the five or six millions of Indian trust and navy pension funds—all sunk, during the Van Buren Administration, without leaving a wreck behind.

This review of the reasons of the President for objecting to the passage of the bill might be extended far more into detail, and all leading to the conclusion that they are feeble, inconsistent, and unsatisfactory. It remains only for the House to take, by yeas and nays, the question upon the final passage of the bill; and as the majority of the committee cannot indulge, even hypothetically, the absurd hope of a majority either in this or the other House of Congress competent to the enactment of the bill into a law, they leave the House to determine what further measure they may deem necessary and practicable, by the legislative authority, in the present calamitous condition of the country.

They perceive that the whole legislative power of the Union has been, for the last fifteen months, with regard to the action of Congress upon measures of vital importance, in a state of suspended animation, strangled by the *five* times repeated stricture of the executive cord. They observe that, under these unexampled obstructions to the exercise of their high and legitimate duties, they have hitherto preserved the most respectful forbearance towards the executive chief; that while he has, time after time, annulled, by the mere act of his will, their commission from the people to enact laws for the common welfare, they have forborne even the expression of their resentment for these multiplied insults and injuries. They believed they had a high destiny to fulfil, by administering to the people, in the form of law, remedies for the sufferings which they had too long endured. The will of one man has frustrated all their labors, and prostrated all their powers. The majority of the committee believe that the case has occurred, in the annals of our Union, contemplated by the founders of the Constitution by the grant to the House of Representatives of the power to impeach the President of the United States; but they are aware that the resort to that expedient might, in the present condition of public affairs, prove abortive. They see that the irreconcilable difference of opinion and of action between the legislative and executive departments of the Government is but sympathetic with the same discordant views and feelings among the people. To them alone the final issue of the struggle must be left. In the sorrow and mortification under the failure of all their labors to redeem the honor and prosperity of their country, it is a cheering consolation to them that the termination of their own official existence is at hand; that they are even now about to return to receive the sentence of their constituents upon themselves; that the legislative power of the Union, crippled and disabled as it may now be, is about to pass, renovated and revivified by the will of the people, into other hands, upon whom will devolve the task of providing that remedy for the public distempers which their own honest and agonizing energies have in vain endeavored to supply.

The power of the present Congress to enact laws essential to the welfare of the people has been struck with apoplexy by the Executive hand. Submission to his will, is the only condition upon which he will permit them to act. For the enactment of a measure earnestly recommended by himself, he forbids their action, unless *coupled* with a *condition* declared by himself to be on a subject so totally different that he will not suffer them to be coupled in the same law. With that condition, Congress cannot comply. In this state of things, he has assumed, as the committee fully believe, the exercise of the whole legislative power to himself, and is levying millions of money upon the people, without any authority of law. But the final decision of this question depends neither upon legislative nor executive, but upon judicial authority; nor can the final decision of the Supreme Court upon it be pronounced before the close of the present Congress. In the mean time, the abusive exercise of the constitutional power of the President to arrest the action of Congress upon measures vital to the welfare of the people, has wrought conviction upon the minds of a majority of the committee, that the veto power itself must be restrained and modified by an amendment of the Constitution itself: a resolution for which they accordingly herewith respectfully report.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
JOHN M. BOTTS.
JAMES COOPER.
K. RAYNER.
THOMAS J. CAMPBELL.
TRUMAN SMITH.
F. GRANGER.
H. S. LANE.
JEREMIAH MORROW.
J. A. PEARCE.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring therein,) That the following amendment of the Constitution of the United States, in the seventh section of the first article, be recommended to the Legislatures of the several States, which, on the adoption of the same by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall become part and parcel of the Constitution:

Instead of the words "two-thirds," twice repeated in the second paragraph of the said seventh section, substitute, in both cases, the words "a majority of the whole number."

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

NOTICE to shew cause against the Petitions of the following Petitioners, to be decreed and declared Bankrupts, at Wilmington, on Wednesday the 14th September next, to-wit:—

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Robert C. Belden, Tanner and Currier.
David Carver, Clerk.
Neill Johnson, Tavern Keeper.
John C. Latta, Clerk.
Patrick Dailey, Clerk.
Lewis S. Belden, Tanner and Currier.
Nathan Sikes, Shoemaker.
James Jenkins, Farmer.
William J. Anderson, Clerk.
Augustus J. Erambert, Wheel-wright.
Robert Wooten, Clerk.
Albert Torrence, late Merchant.
John M. Stedman, Clerk.
Charles A. McMillan, Clerk.
Charles N. Fennell, Clerk.
James B. Carver, Farmer.
Lizar Solomons, Carpenter.
John Averitt, Farmer,
Albert P. Hurt, Mechanic.
Jesse Gibson, Farmer.
James Cameron, Farmer.
James Price, Farmer.

SAMPSON COUNTY.
Salmon Strong, Physician.
John McKinnie, Farmer.
Joel Joyner, Jr., Farmer.
Duncan T. Patterson, Schoolmaster.
David Underwood, Farmer.
William Vann, Farmer.
Jacob Hollingsworth, Tailor.
Francis Westbrook, Farmer.
Furney Westbrook, Farmer.
George W. Jernigan, Farmer.

BLADEN COUNTY.
Dugald McMillan, Merchant.
John A. Ross, Merchant.
Josiah Ross, Farmer.
Evan Bevan, Merchant.
John W. Potter, Merchant.

ROBESON COUNTY.
Stephen Pledger, Farmer.

YANCY COUNTY.
Samuel Honeycutt, Farmer.
Louis Arrington, Farmer.
John P. Sams, Farmer.
Abner Jervis, Farmer.
John Burgess, Farmer.
James L. Harris, Farmer.
Thomas Burleson, Farmer.
William Hensley, Farmer.
Warren Sams, Farmer.
Marcus L. Pendland, Farmer.
Jacob Honeycutt, Farmer.
Moses J. Honeycutt, Farmer.
Edward D. Elliott, Farmer.
William D. Edge, Farmer.
William B. Roberts, Farmer.
John G. Phillips, Farmer.
Abner Holcombe, Farmer.
Wilson McMahan, Farmer.
Gray Briggs, Farmer.
Jeremiah Redmond, Farmer.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Jonathan Barry, Commission Merchant.
Alfred Bryant, Commission Merchant.
Norborne Radcliffe, Mason.
Aaron P. Kline, Clerk.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
John Jordan, Merchant.
John Northcott, Farmer.
Walter A. Jordan, Farmer.
Hardy Morgan, Farmer.
Joel Lucas, Farmer,
Elijah Sugg, Farmer.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.
Berry H. Hensley, Farmer.
James Arrington, Farmer.
Reuben Keith, Farmer.
Ephraim Elder, Jr., Farmer.
James Runyon, Farmer.
Matthias Cole, Wheel-wright.
James Bradley, Farmer.
Wiley Holcombe, Farmer.
Matthew Lewis, Farmer.
Ransom P. Merrill, Farmer.
Isaac B. Sawyer, Merchant.
John Reynolds, Carriage Maker.
Hosea Lindsay, Tinner.
Thomas O. Lambert, Farmer.
Jacob Country, Farmer.
William Arrington, Farmer.
Calvin W. L. Edney, Inn Keeper.
George Robeson, Farmer.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.
Philip P. Hershaw, Farmer.
G. W. Grady.
John Bates, Carpenter.
William Berry, Saddler.
Benjamin S. Brittain, Farmer.

MOORE COUNTY.
Thomas Muse, Farmer.
Miles Muse, Farmer.
John Muse, Farmer.
A. McK. Sowell, Farmer.
Quimby Sowell, Farmer.
Jesse F. Muse, Farmer.
Carroll Brady, Farmer.
John Smith, Farmer.
Noah Brewer, Farmer.
George Hunsucker, Farmer.
Isaac Jones, Farmer.
Jethro Denson, Farmer.
James H. Muse, Farmer.
Brinkley Phillips, Farmer.
Mark Allen, Farmer.
Josiah Tyson, Farmer.
James Riddle, Farmer.
Alfred Shields, Farmer.
John McNeill, Farmer.
Joseph G. Moore, Hatter.
Daniel Muse, Farmer.
Amos Bridges, Farmer.
John Phillips, Farmer.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.
John F. C. Heitman, Schoolmaster.
Hardison Lapish, Saddler.
Emanuel Rikard, Brick Mason.
James R. Owen, Farmer.
Franklin Sullivan, Merchant.
Anderson Tow, Merchant.
John R. Owen, Farmer.
Christian Bringle, Farmer.

STOKES COUNTY.
Edmund Tucker, Farmer.
John B. Kingsbury, Carpenter.

CLEAVELAND COUNTY.
Adam Whisnant, Merchant.
Moore Martin, Farmer.
Joseph Green, Farmer.
Richard McIntyre, Farmer.
William Bailey, Farmer.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.
Albert G McIntyre, Farmer.
Lindsay F. Melton, Farmer.
J. L. Terrell, Carpenter.
Martin Beam, Hatter.
Warner J. Hyder, Farmer.
Benjamin D. Hyder, Farmer.

DAVIE COUNTY.
Radford Foster, Farmer.
Berry Foster, Clerk.
Forest L. Powell, Farmer.
David Owen, Farmer.
Joel C. Pickler, Laborer.
James Cavender, Farmer.
Boon Frost, Shoemaker.

CABARRUS COUNTY.
Abraham C. McRae.
John Benson, Shoemaker.
John A. Patterson, Carpenter.
Ishmael Williams, Mill-wright.
John M. Warmoth, Saddler.

SURRY COUNTY.
John Harris, Farmer.
Francis P. Vest, Carpenter.
Thomas P. Coe, Carpenter.
Burgess Wood, Farmer.
Samuel Simmons, Laborer.
Martin Boles, Farmer.
Dabney Walker, Merchant.
Leonard L. Shugart, Farmer.
William Marsh, Tailor.
Anderson Whitaker, Tavern Keeper.
Cornelius Buchanan, Cabinet Maker.
Thomas B. Wright, late Merchant.
Armisted J. Simmons, Farmer.
Jehu Simmons, Farmer.
Nathan Simmons, Farmer.
John Jackson, Farmer.
Winston Somers, Physician.
William H. Harris, Farmer.

ROWAN COUNTY.
Wade Phillips, Farmer.
David Wise, Farmer.
Samuel C. Reeves.
David Kerns, Schoolmaster.
James J. Long.
Frederick Mahaly.
James E. Pugh, Blacksmith.
William A. Lippard, Farmer.
William Howard.
Thomas Dickson, Tailor.
Samuel S. Brailey, Blacksmith.
Jordan Wise, Farmer.
Charles Wise, Farmer.
David Houltshouser, Farmer.
Henry W. Watson, Farmer.
Addison J. Kelly, Farmer.
George W. Weant, Grocer.
Robert Brown, Grocer.
Thomas Sawyer, Blacksmith.
A. C. McLelland, Painter.

HENDERSON COUNTY.
Henry E. Lane, Farmer.
Leonard Cagle, Blacksmith.
Humphrey Pasey, Farmer.
Gurdon Anderson, Farmer.
William Rees, Blacksmith.

BURKE COUNTY.
Menos H. Dawson.
Thomas Mitchell, Miner.
Albert G. Forney, late Merchant.
Thomas J. Forney, Merchant.
Henry Pressnell, Merchant.
William Powell, Shoemaker.
Marcus L. Forney, Farmer
Peter B. Forney, Gold Miner.
Joseph M. Walker, Laborer.
Oscar Willis, Miner.
Andrew L. King, Miner.
Philip Chandler, Tinner.
Isaac N. Forney, Farmer.
James H. Forney, Miner.
John E. Bouchelle, Miner.
Charles C. P. Gaither, Farmer.
William C. Norwood, Mechanic.
John H. Greenlee, Planter.
William A. Graham, Physician.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Robert P. Johnson, Saddler.
Thomas Boyd, Farmer.
John R. Bolton, Coiner.
Darius Folsom, Tinner.
Andrew Montgomery, Saddler.
Andrew H. Porter, Tailor.
Hiram H. Raney, Cabinet Maker.
Jonas Rudesell, Blacksmith.
Robert B. Wallace, Farmer.
Henry W. Marks, Shoemaker.
Stephen W. Allen, Blacksmith.
Patrick J. Wilson, Farmer.
Jacob Lemly, Carpenter.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.
William R. Strong, Tobacco Manufacturer.
Terrel Hopper, Blacksmith.
Charles R. Smith.
William H. Moore, Farmer.
Robert W. Moore, Farmer.
Lorenzo D. Sanders, Farmer.
Pendleton Jones, Inn Keeper.
John Price, Farmer.
John W. Smith, Farmer.
Jonatnan S. Bostick, Farmer.
Alexander Price, Farmer.

IREDELL COUNTY.
Absalom Roby.
James L. Hughes.
Melver Redman, Merchant.
Alexander B. Moore, Chair Maker.
William L. Blalock, Farmer.
John A. Carter, Farmer.
Greenbury Holbrooks, Blacksmith.
William Condrey, Farmer.
Alexander Jones, Blacksmith.
John S. Nicholls, Farmer.
Samuel Albea, Late Merchant.
Elam G. Lewis, Coach Maker.
Michael Rickert, Mechanic.
John Moore, Farmer.
George W. Hase, Laborer.
John F. Erwin.

HAYWOOD COUNTY.
Jeremiah Rogers, Farmer.

STANLY COUNTY.
Abraham J. Schankle, Physician.

WILKES COUNTY.
Benjamin Duncan, Farmer.

LINCOLN COUNTY.
Hiram A. Lawrence, Carpenter.
Moses T. Abernathy, Iron Master.
T. M. Abernathy & J. E. Robeson, Merchants.
James C. Rudesell, Physician.
Charles Ward, Farmer.
Isaac Wycough, Wagen Maker.

GUILFORD COUNTY.
Jesse McCuistin, Merchant.
Robert Bell, Wagon Maker.
Martin Blalock, Farmer.
Samuel Bell, Blacksmith.
William H. Moring, Mechanic.
Joel F. Motley, Farmer.
John Waggoner, Farmer.
James N. Ross, Farmer.
William P. Lindsay, Carriage Maker.
Jesse Needham, Merchant.
Reuben Ross, Mechanic.
John Clark, Teacher.

CALDWELL COUNTY.
Richard Estes, Blacksmith.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

Fayetteville, August 23, 1842. 16-3w

United States District Court of N. Carolina—In Bankruptcy.

I AM requested to state, for the information of Bankrupts, that the requisite fees for filing a petition for a discharge, and for services subsequent thereto, will be, to the Assignee for his report $3—to the Clerk for his services in preparing a case for final hearing, $2,—and also for filing and noting on the Docket every report of an Assignee, 25 cents; and for writing the decree of discharge, and for the enrolment and copy, with the certificate under his seal, $1 70.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

August 19, 1842. 16-1w

Blanks for sale at this Office.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

CORRECTION.—The Carolinian calls our attention to a mistake we inadvertently made in our last, in styling the Charleston Courier a *Democratic* paper. We cheerfully make the correction.

The Carolinian says the Courier "goes for Henry Clay." We are not certain as to that, as we have seen no evidence of the fact. We believe it more of a *neutral* paper, than otherwise.

CHANGES IN THE CABINET.—It is rumored at Washington that Mr. Spencer is to leave the Cabinet and go on the bench of the Supreme Court in place of Judge Thompson, who is to resign. Mr. Proffit to be Secretary of War, Muhlenburg of Pa. Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Cushing of the Navy. Mr. Forward to be Collector at Philadelphia, Mr. Upshur to be Minister to France, and Mr. Webster to go back to the Senate,—Mr. Choate declining to make room for him.

OHIO.—A strange state of affairs has arisen in this State. An extra session of the Legislature has been called for the purpose of districting the State under the new Apportionment act. As soon as the Legislature met, the Locos went to work to arrange the Districts as to enable them to elect a large majority of the members of Congress. Several bills were introduced, but as they did not reconcile the ambitious hopes of some of the party, none of them united the whole of the Locofoco strength. At length, "on the 9th instant, (says the Ohio Statesman Journal,) being the 16th day of the session, which had been wasted in fruitless endeavors, on the part of the political (Locofoco) majority, to devise a scheme of apportionment which should answer the purpose of giving them the greatest advantage in districting the State, a bill was finally introduced into the Senate, which met the views of a portion of the majority, and which the Whig minority were disposed to accept as an alternative, and it was passed. No sooner was the passage of such a bill whispered among the members in the House than it broke up in a disorderly manner and adjourned to spend the rest of the forenoon in caucussing. In the afternoon session the bill from the Senate was read in the House, when Governor Jenkins moved that it should be *rejected on its first reading*—a proceeding which amounted to a decision that the House would not at this session act upon the subject of apportionment at all. But the caucussing to work again that night, and the next morning another project was brought forth and introduced as an amendment to some one of the many bills previously submitted to the House. As soon as read a motion was made to adopt it at once, without printing, and without any member's being permitted to know what it contained, except what could be ascertained out of the House, or such glimpses of its character as might be caught as it was indistinctly read by the clerk at his desk. Upon this question a very animated debate arose, confined, however, principally to one side of the House, and consisting of protestations against such an unheard of, unprecedented course, as that of bringing the House to a vote upon the bill—the most important bill of the whole session—without allowing an opportunity for the discussion of its merits or for the consideration of amendments. Messrs. Clarke, Taylor, Powell, Schenck, Hawkins, and Brown successively addressed the Chair, and finally succeeded in portraying the arbitrary character of the plan for adopting the amendment *in such a light*, that for once the majority took the alarm, *and became convinced* of the necessity of paying some slight respect to the minority on the floor who represent the rights and interests of the majority of the State. The motion to adopt the amendment was *withdrawn*, and the amendment was laid upon the table to be printed.

The next day, the bill was printed and laid before the House. It divided the State into 21 Congressional Districts, but they were so arranged as to secure to the Locos 14 members, and leave the Whigs only 7.—the seven Whig Districts giving majorities ranging from 1,500 to 4,800, while the majorities in the Locofoco Districts range from 100 to 1,500. Thus by uniting all the Whig voters in as few districts as possible, and at the same time diffusing Locofoco strength, it would enable the Locos to elect the greater part of the members of Congress even should the Whigs have a large majority of the popular vote of the State.

To prevent the success of this odious scheme, as the only means by which they could prevent it, the Whig members of both Houses, with one or two exceptions, tendered their resignations, and both Houses were consequently left without a quorum.

After resigning, the Whig members published an Address setting forth their reasons for so doing. In that Address they say,—

"The law of Congress requires the State to be divided in *single districts composed of contiguous territory*. It needs only a glance at the map to show how far contiguity of territory has been regarded in the formation of this bill. It has not only not been regarded; it has been most grossly disregarded. Take the district composed of the counties of Ashtabula, Lake and Cuyahoga; a district running about one hundred miles along the lake shore, and in some places not more than from six to ten miles in breadth. Look at the district formed of the counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes.—Summit scarcely touches Wayne. Why was this unnatural district made? The answer is at hand; in order to gratify the overweening ambition of Mr. Speaker Spalding, who has set his heart on going to Congress. District No. 7 will show how carefully Locofocoism has consulted the contiguity of territory. Union has no more connection with Richland than with Ashtabula. Strike out the outlines of district No 19, running from the centre of the State, almost to the Indiana State line. District No. 16, runs along the Ohio for some two hundred and fifty miles. We will not further particularize. Fully to see the monstrous features of this bill, it will only be necessary to consult your maps. There will there discover the turnings and windings of Locofocoism, in the construction of this bill; a bill, which while it pretends to follow the law of Congress, is in most gross violation of its spirit and letter.

"Why was all this done? Why were counties so arranged, and the State so gerrymandered? Why was the object of the leaders but to secure distinction for themselves, and the greatest possible number of Locofoco members of Congress? That this was the express object of the bill, needs only a glance at the map and election returns, to demonstrate. By the bill, every county, which in 1840 gave a Locofoco majority, is thrown into districts certain to elect Locofoco members of Congress; while nineteen counties which gave Whig majorities at that election, are swallowed up in Locofoco districts. This sinister combination could not have been accidental; it must have been done designedly; and the motive for it could have been none other than political: it was an open attempt to defraud thousands of Whig electors of their proper weight in the Congress of the United States. Nor is this all: the seven Whig

ever in 1840 an aggregate Whig majority of 21,731; while the twelve Locofoco districts gave a majority of only 6,334; leaving an excess of Whig majorities of seven Whig, over twelve Locofoco districts, of 15,396. By this arrangement and combination of counties, the Whigs might have a majority of ten thousand in the State, and yet fourteen Locofoco members to seven Whigs be elected to Congress. Would this be a fair representation for the State of Ohio, with such a Whig majority?

"There are other enormities still. The seven Whig districts contain a population of 524,702; the seven Locofoco districts have a population of only 482,493, leaving a Whig excess of 62,203; a greater amount of population than is contained in one of the Locofoco districts. Compare Whig districts No. 1, 16, and 19, containing a population of 247,635 with Locofoco districts Nos. 4, 20, and 21, containing a population of 190,827, and you find a Whig excess of 56,808. What reason for their giving to one county and taking from another? Can there be any other given than that the one lie in Locofoco, and the other in Whig counties? Again; Whig district No. 16, adjoins Locofoco district No. 11; we find Locofoco, because this district last fall gave near 1,000 majority of a Locofoco majority. No. 16 has a population of 55,768; No. 11 of 67,754; excess in the latter of 11,014. Take the county of Scioto from No. 16, and you still have in that district an excess over the congressional ratio of over 4,000, and of near two thousand over the ratio for this State. Now add Scioto county to No. 11, and you have a population of 84,948, and the difference between the two districts would be 4,370, instead of 18,014, as at present. Why add Scioto county added to a district already having an excess of population? There can be but one reason. To have added Scioto, a Whig county, to district No. 11, would have rendered it a certain Whig district, whereby the aspirations of the Senator from Pike would have been frustrated, the member from Pike would have been rejected at once.—Scioto county must therefore, be enfranchised rather than that Latham, Byington, & co. should not have a chance of getting to Congress. The people must be detrauded rather than these candidates should be disappointed. We pass without further comment; but time will not permit. You can examine for yourselves, and correctly decide upon its monstrous character."

The Columbus Journal of the 11th says,—

"Every effort has been made on the part of the Whigs to conciliate the good-will of their opponents, and avoid this collision. They have been more than anxious to carry out the requirements of the Constitution and laws in good faith. They have shown themselves willing to pass over to the extreme verge of the ground of concession and compromise if they could be there met in a corresponding spirit as equals and peers, with rights of their own as well as the rights of others to preserve. But such is not the will of the majority. Exulting in the possession of power, obtained by accident, and which they expect to lose, they had formed the design of perpetuating their influence in the nation, by the perpetration of a deliberate and wicked fraud, which struck at the fundamental principles of our free Government, and sought to overturn one of those maxims of wisdom, truth, and justice upon which rests the whole superstructure of our republican institutions.

"We have sat tamely by and witnessed, nay, been parties to this sacrifice of popular right—*the principle that the People to choose their own rulers*—that the MAJORITY TO GOVERN—would have been a craven-hearted surrender of the highest and most sacred privileges of freemen, and would have consigned us to merited infamy and never-ceasing reproach as unfaithful servants who could have thus qualified for the discharge of a great duty.

"The matter now goes to the People. The Whig members of the Legislature, in resigning their seats preserve unimpaired a great republican principle, and appeal from the irresponsible councils of party to the sovereign People, with whom it now remains to protect themselves against usurpation and outrage. For the issue we have not a thought but of success. From the Lake to the River, from the East to the West borders of this proud State, a voice of indignation will go up in condemnation of the damning means of which it was designed to degrade the character of her citizens, and in commendation of the noble disinterestedness and patriotism by which this conspiracy has been defeated."

As soon as it was known that the resignations had been given in, a meeting of the citizens of Columbus was held, and resolutions were adopted highly approving the course of the resigned members, and requesting the meeting to vindicate their course at the election in October.

A meeting of the citizens favorable to the Locofoco Apportionment of the State was also held.

NEW YORK.—The Legislature of this State met on the 17th for the purpose of districting the State under the Apportionment act. It is stated that the Committee during the recess, (by what authority is not known) appointed a select committee to divide the State into thirty-four separate districts. It is further said that the committee has been for some days at work designing, it is said, to cut up the State almost in the manner proposed in Ohio, so as to give the Locofoco party a vast preponderance.

THE TREATY.—The Globe of Saturday evening says, "The Treaty between the United States and Great Britain was ratified by the Senate at 9 o'clock to-night."

LATER FROM ENGLAND.—The Britannia arrived at Boston on Friday last. The news is not very important except as regards business, which is partially revived. Cotton was firm and in extensive demand, but the market was very freely supplied with American descriptions,—prices ranging from 3½ to 12½ for all kinds.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 15th, the resolution fixing a day of adjournment was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Preston, laid on the table.

Most of the business transacted this day was of a private nature.

On Tuesday, but little was done except the passage of several private bills.

On Wednesday, the Senate, by a vote of 19 to 17, refused to reconsider the motion ordering the bill to provide for the deficiency in the naval pension fund to be engrossed.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill as originally reported, and decided in the affirmative, 26 to 2.

Mr. Evans moved to proceed to the consideration of the report of the Committee of Conference on the army appropriation bill.

Mr. Bates desired to know what would be the effect of the amendments if they prevailed.

Mr. Evans replied that, if the report of the Committee of Conference was not concurred in, the bill would be lost, and the army would not be reduced.

The question was then taken on concurring, and decided in the affirmative, 29 to 7.

On Thursday, Mr. Crittenden, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back, without amendment, and with a recommendation that it do pass, the bill from the House entitled An act to regulate the taking of testimony in contested elections, and for other purposes.

A considerable part of the day was spent in executive session.

On Friday, the Senate was engaged in discussing the treaty.

On Saturday, but little business was done.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, several speeches were made on different subjects, but little business was done.

On Tuesday, Mr. Adams, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Veto Message of the President, made a report, concluding with a resolution recommending an amendment to the Constitution of the U. States, in the seventh section of the first article, substituting "a majority of the whole number," in place of "two-thirds," twice repeated.

Mr. Adams moved that the report and resolution be made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Gilmer and Mr. C. J. Ingersoll each presented counter reports.

[Mr. Adam's report will be found on another page. The reports made by Messrs. Gilmer and Ingersoll being too long for publication in this paper, we will endeavor to give some extracts from them in our next.]

Mr. Stanly moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the bill providing for a reorganization of the army. The motion prevailed, and the House, after some discussion, decided to concur in the report of the Committee on Conference.

The report of the Committee on Conference, in relation to the Army Appropriation bill, was then taken up and considered, and the report adopted.

On Wednesday, there was a good deal of confusion and disorder in the House. Two or three attempts were made to suspend the rules, but failed.

Mr. W. C. Johnson moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the Revenue bill now lying on the Speaker's table, and the President's objections thereto.

The motion prevailed, and the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. W. C. Johnson then rose and spoke at some length. He was followed by Mr. Arnold, who concluded by moving the previous question.

The motion being seconded, the main question, "Shall the bill pass, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding?" was taken, and decided in the negative, 91 to 87,—two-thirds not voting in the affirmative as required by the Constitution. So the bill was rejected.

Mr. Adams's report and resolution was then taken up, and Mr. Adams made some remarks upon it, followed by Mr. Roosevelt.

The question was taken, first on the report, which was adopted, 100 to 80; and then on the resolution, which was rejected, 98 voting for and 90 against it,—not two-thirds as the Constitution requires.

The House soon after adjourned.

On Thursday, the greater part of the day was consumed in debate on the Tariff, the Veto power, &c.

On Friday, the Tariff question occupied the principal part of the day.

On Saturday, not much business was disposed of.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Macon and Cherokee.—James Whitaker, Whig, elected to the Commons.

Beaufort and Hyde.—It turns out that Dr. Hodges, Whig, has beaten Gen. J. O'K. Williams in this Senatorial District 5 votes. So that Hodges, and not Williams, is elected.

Hyde.—We learn also, that Dr. Shanklin elected in this County, and claimed as a Loco, will vote with the Whigs, and is so pledged.

Carteret.—T. Marshall, Loco, elected. A Whig loss.

Carteret and Jones.—James Howard, Whig, elected Senator.

Yancy.—S. Bird, Loco, Commons.

Onslow.—J. B. Pollock, Senate; Timothy Hasten, Commons.

Martin.—Jesse Cooper, Senate; Asa Biggs, Commons.

Nash.—S. L. Arrington, Senate; Ford Taylor, Commons.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Complete returns have now been received of the Election for Members of the Legislature, from which it will be perceived that the Locofocos will have a majority of 24 on joint ballot,—10 in the Senate and 14 in the House. The Senate consists of 50 members and the House of 120. We give below two tables showing the political complexion of each body:—

SENATE.

WHIGS.		LOCOS.	
Anson,	1	Bertie,	1
Ashe and Wilkes,	1	Bladen Brunswick & Columbus,	1
Beaufort and Hyde,	1	Camden & Currituck,	1
Buncombe, &c.	1	Caswell,	1
Burke and Yancy,	1	Craven,	1
Cabarrus,	1	Cumberland,	1
Carteret and Jones,	1	Chowan and Gates,	1
Chatham,	1	Duplin,	1
Davidson,	1	Edgecombe,	1
Guilford,	1	Franklin,	1
Halifax,	1	Greene and Lenoir,	1
Iredell,	1	Granville,	1
Moore, Montgomery and Stanly,	1	Hertford,	1
Pasquotank & Perquimons,	1	Johnston,	1
Pitt,	1	Lincoln,	1
Randolph,	1	Martin,	1
Robeson & Richmond,	1	Mecklenburg,	1
Rowan and Davie,	1	Northampton,	1
Rutherford,	1	Nash,	1
Washington and Tyrrell,	1	New Hanover,	1
		Orange,	1
		Onslow,	1
		Person,	1
		Rockingham,	1
		Sampson,	1
		Stokes,	1
		Surry,	1
		Wake,	1
		Warren,	1
		Wayne,	1
	20		30

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WHIGS.		LOCOS.	
Anson,	2	Ashe,	1
Beaufort,	1	Beaufort,	1
Buncombe and Henderson,	2	Bertie,	2
Burke,	2	Brunswick,	1
Cabarrus,	1	Burke,	1
Camden,	1	Bladen,	1
Chatham,	2	Carteret,	1
Chowan,	1	Craven,	2
Davidson,	1	Caswell,	1
Franklin,	1	Columbus,	2
Granville,	1	Cumberland,	3
Greene,	1	Currituck,	1
Guilford,	3	Chatham,	2
Halifax,	1	Duplin,	2
Haywood,	1	Edgecombe,	3
Hertford,	1	Franklin,	1
Hyde,	1	Granville,	1
Iredell,	3	Gates,	1
Jones,	1	Johnston,	3
Montgomery & Stanly,	2	Lenoir,	1
Macon and Cherokee,	1	Lincoln,	2
Northampton,	1	Moore,	1
Orange,	1	Martin,	1
Pasquotank,	1	Mecklenburg,	2
Perquimons,	2	Northampton,	1
Pitt,	2	Nash,	1
Randolph,	2	New Hanover,	2
Richmond,	3	Orange,	2
Rowan and Davie,	3	Onslow,	2
Rutherford,	1	Person,	2
Tyrrell,	1	Robeson,	3
Washington,	2	Rockingham,	3
Wilkes,	1	Sampson,	2
		Stokes,	2
		Surry,	2
		Wake,	4
		Warren,	1
		Wayne,	2
		Yancy,	2
	53		67

GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.

	1842.		1840.	
	Morehead.	*Henry.*	*Morehead.*	*Saunders.*
Anson,	998	372	1100	422
Ashe,	373	527	501	534
Bladen,	301	438	329	451
Brunswick,		26 maj.	352	217
Bertie,	400	475	483	468
Buncombe & Henderson,	1450	498	1335	547
Beaufort,	750	593	846	363
Burke,	1514	399	1555	367
Cumberland,	558	886	621	952
Cabarrus,	610	302	840	395
Chatham,	993	707	1075	603
Columbus,	129	351	242	288
Caswell,	244	1190	270	1137
Chowan,	243	221	292	203
Craven,	549	656	671	643
Currituck,	73	443	90	525
Cleaveland,	100 maj. (new county.)			
Camden,	453	76	526	91
Davidson,	1220	484	1409	470
Duplin,	178	744	234	766
Edgecombe,	74	1185	111	1298
Franklin,	362	646	383	636
Guilford,	1615	418	2211	469
Granville,	901	851	873	760
Gates,		50 maj.	381	392
Hertford,	292	231	394	231
Halifax,	567	419	622	446
Haywood,	465	216	438	242
Hyde,	382	161	485	179
Iredell,	1479	252	1668	331
Johnston,	557	580	569	617
Jones,	213	129	212	121
Lenoir,	216	377	264	386
Lincoln,	679	1579	933	2056
Moore,	522	504	560	517
Mecklenburg,	761	1182	984	1201
Montgomery and Stanly,	1105	165	1102	139
Martin,	226	577	244	574
Macon and Cherokee,	796	363	431	203
New Hanover,	201	885	292	130
Northampton,	102 maj.		220	899
Onslow,	187	581	543	519
Orange,	1576	1472	150	683
Pasquotank,	631	144	1662	1549
Person,	309	545	660	222
Pitt,	572	379	274	553
Perquimons,	376 maj.		625	519
Rockingham,	383	954	494	124
Rutherford,	1366	173	533	1000
Richmond,	655	92	1652	546
Robeson,	534	557	672	79
Randolph,	1154	309	601	568
Rowan and Davie,	1363	974	1287	346
Stokes,	1129	1180	1622	874
Surry,	983	950	1163	1190
Sampson,	384	603	1130	984
Tyrrell,	288	106	472	723
Warren,	113	730	422	44
Wake,	953	1185	88	705
Wayne,	216	600	1030	1157
Wilkes,	1333	109	262	777
Washington,	364	58	1424	128
			379	95
	37,523	31,939	42,293	34,654

The Counties of Nash, Greene, Carteret and Yancy to be heard from, which will reduce the present majority.

INDIANA ELECTION.—All the counties but four have been heard from. The Whigs so far have elected 75 members of the Legislature and the Locos 71. The counties to be heard from were last year represented by 1 Whig and 3 Locos.

The Locos have carried the States of Missouri and Illinois.

The Editors of the Boston Atlas having taken a decided stand against the recent arbitrary exercise of the Veto power by the President, they received a note a few days since, saying, "You will cease to furnish paper, and print blanks for Post Offices, from the receipt of this letter." Another proof of Mr. Tyler's Democracy.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

THE BEAUFORT AND HYDE ELECTIONS.

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman of Beaufort County to his friend in this City, dated

SATURDAY NIGHT, 13th inst.

"Supposing you would be pleased to hear that Dr. Hodges has beaten Gen. J. O'K. Williams as Senator of this District, I hasten to inform you of that fact, and it will no doubt surprise you as much as the intelligence from Hatteras Banks did us. We had all given it up that Gen. Williams was elected, but it turns out that Dr. Hodges is elected our Senator by a majority of 5 votes over the old General, and has received his Certificate of Election. Tell Mr. Gales that the Locofoco Press of this Town (Washington) must recall the assertion in his paper of last week, that "we have elected Gen. J. O'K. Williams over Dr. W. B. Hodges, the Whig nominee"—thereby making the impression abroad, that the Locos had defeated the Whig candidate for Senator. That paper also claims Dr. Shanklin, (the Commoner elect in Hyde County) as a Locofoco; but I am credibly informed this is an error, and that Dr. S. is no Locofoco, and has only given one vote with that party since its party organization."

The gentleman who furnished us with the above extract, and who is well acquainted with the state of parties in Beaufort and Hyde, assures us that the result of their late elections, affords no true test of their relative strength. Gen. Williams has enjoyed the representative honor of his County nearly thirty years, and no man in it, is more beloved for his personal worth—and had he not actively enlisted in the support of the Loco Foco ticket for the commons, (although still himself an avowed Whig) the Whigs would never have dreamed of starting Dr. Hodges (who with great reluctance suffered the use of his name) against him. It is no wonder, therefore, that many Whigs in Beaufort did not vote at all—or that many others voted, as they heretofore had done, for Gen. Williams. The loss of the Whig vote by Dr. Hodges, in the upper part of Hyde, was caused by the fact, that he lately removed from there and his numerous bills for an extensive practice, were put into officers' hands for collection. These causes readily account for the *close vote* in the late election. Col. J. W. Williams, one of the Commoners elect in Beaufort, is Gen. Williams' brother, and has heretofore, two or three times, represented his County in the Legislature. But let the trial be made in said Counties of their strength, in a fair fight between the Whigs and Locofocos, and the result will show the overpowering ascendancy of the Whigs in both Counties.

☞ Since the foregoing was in type, we have received the following:

WASHINGTON, Beaufort, Aug. 15.

My Dear Register: Permit me to correct an error you have made (copied from a Loco Foco paper I presume) in your list of returns. You have it that Gen. J. O'K. Williams is Senator elect from this district; no such thing. "The regular Whig candidate" Dr. W. B. Hodges is elected by a majority of *four votes.* You also class the Commoner elect from Hyde, Dr. Shanklin, as a Loco; he was and is considered a Whig by both parties in Hyde.

I am, very respectfully, &c.

BEAUFORT.

Birds of a feather.—At Nauvoo, the Mecca of Mormonism, Ford, the Loco candidate for Governor, received 1037 votes, and Duncan, Whig, 6.

Mr. Clay—Ultra Abolitionist.—An interesting article under this head appears in the Lexington Intelligencer of the 9th inst. It was called forth by certain publications of Abolitionists, in which, among many false statements purporting to be facts, a long list of those choice epithets, thief, robber, manstealer, slave holder, &c. are applied to Mr. Clay, in that mild and christianlike spirit which distinguishes these modern philanthropists.

The article in the Intelligencer, written evidently with a full knowledge of the truth, refutes every allegation of the abusive slanderers by a specific reference to every item; and proceeds to give a most agreeable picture of the kind relations subsisting between the Farmer of Ashland and the domestics on his estate.—It is just such a picture as any one might imagine who knows any thing of the character of Mr. Clay, of his open nature and generous disposition. "He never bought a slave," says the Intelligencer, "who did not desire to come to him. He never separated families; but has frequently purchased, in order to unite them." Their happy condition of life is such as an English operative would envy. They have liberal allowances of food, and most of them raise poultry for themselves; they are attended in sickness, and supported in age and infirmity; they are well clothed and housed, and in cases where tasks are given them, says the paper, they are very light, insomuch, that during the season of breaking hemp, some of the men can earn their dollar per day. The account goes on:

Their attachment to Mr. Clay is strong. Charles has travelled with him through the greater part of the United States and in both the Canadas. When at the Falls of Niagara, three years ago, Mr. Clay was asked by a friend if he was sure of Charles' fidelity, for that some abolitionists had been attempting to seduce him from his service. Mr. Clay replied that they were welcome to get him off if they could. He might go if he pleased—he would only be anticipating his freedom a few years. In Canada he was again importuned and teazed, until excessively vexed, he turned upon his tormentors and told them that he would not leave his master for both of the Queen's provinces. Charles' wife, a free woman, and her children, all live upon Mr. Clay's place, and are chiefly supported by him, without rendering any equivalent.

Since 1830 Mr. Clay has emancipated, at different periods, five of his slaves. The Intelligencer, at the conclusion of its article, makes upon its own responsibility, a proposal to the Rev. Abel Brown, who is one of the most busy and violent of the philanthropic calumniators of Mr. Clay, that the reverend gentleman may go to Ashland, and if he can pursuade any one of Mr. Clay's slaves to leave him, the slave shall be free: *provided*, that if he fail to persuade him, he, the *Rev. Abel Brown* shall go to work upon the farm, and continue as long as the proprietor may think proper to retain him. It is not likely that this proposal will be accepted. The abolitionists are not fond of running the risk of any sacrifices for the sake of those whom they profess so warmly to befriend.—*Baltimore American.*

Trouble in the Camp.—We understand that the certainty of a Loco Foco majority in the next Legislature, has created quite a buzzing in the "Democratic" hive. Every body wants an office, but every body can't get one, because there are so few to bestow; and hence the trouble among the Spoilsmen. We understand that Letters are flying over the State as thick as hail, from Loco Foco applicants, all of whom boast of having rendered the most important services to the party. The dilemma, into which the Loco Foco Legislature is likely to get itself, reminds us of the Overseer, who being ushered into his employer's presence, when he was at dinner, without being invited to partake, was asked the news. He replied that "the old Sow had had a litter of thirteen pigs, but that she only had twelve teats!" Ah! said the gentleman, and what does the thirteenth little fellow do? "He looks on," said the Overseer, "as I do, while the others eat." There will be a good many lookers on next winter.—*Raleigh Register.*

THE VETO PROCESSION.

I had the pleasure of witnessing the passage of the Veto, across the Rotunda into the House. I was standing conversing there, near the base of that colossal statue of him, whom it is sad now to name; when, hearing a shuffling of feet behind me, I turned and saw the younger of the royal youths posting along, his dexter hand grasping that customary bludgeon, with which he is always armed when he marches in with a Message, while his sinister fist displayed the Presidential missive itself. He wore an air of grandeur even beyond the usual loftiness of his port. At his left side, as if for a shield to the sacred document itself, strode indomitable John Jones himself, looking breathless with the tremendous part which he was playing. Behind them, with equally eager, but less elevated aspect, came the interior retinue of the confidants of the Palace. It was a procession reminding one irresistibly of one of those annual mockeries of sacred things, which used to be practised, where one ribald pranced as a hobby-horse, one growled as a lion, one hissed as a dragon, while the two chief fools of all played abbot and bishop. The celebrated mummery of the feasts of *Asses* was nothing to it.—*Letter from Washington.*

We see it stated in the Providence Journal that Mr. Dorr, the pretender to the office of Governor of the State of Rhode Island, has addressed letters to persons in that State (from which he is at present a fugitive) in which he declares his intention to presevere in his treasonable designs against the People and Government of his native State, but that he does so, "relying upon a Democratic Congress to aid him." Unhappy man that he is! In the first place, he will have a great many years to wait before, if ever, he sees a "Democratic" Congress, in the sense in which he employs the term; and, in the next place, he would receive from such a Congress, could he realize his dream, no aid or countenance whatever. It is time that he should know, as he appears to be ignorant of it, that the People of Rhode Island themselves do not look upon his conduct with greater disgust and detestation than do a large proportion of those gentlemen who compose the Minority in the present Congress.—*National Intelligencer.*

Many of the Locofocos, and among them our neighbor of the Sun, are still scolding furiously about the log cabins and coon skins of 1840. We really cannot see why the old worshippers of hickory poles should fancy themselves better than the builders of log cabins, or why the believers in the divinity of the hog should turn up their offended noses at a coon skin.—*Louisville Jour.*

UNION AND PERSEVERENCE.

The result of the Election in North Carolina, terminating as it has done, more favorably for the Destructives than either they dared to hope, or the Whigs supposed they had cause to fear, illustrates most forcibly the truth of the axiom, that "*the price of Liberty is eternal vigilance.*" Relying upon the justice of our cause, and the purity of our principles, the Whig party have always been inert, except, as in 1840, when pressing dangers roused them to an effort, the effect of which was only to disclose their tremendous strength for the moment, again to lie dormant until roused by actual invasion. They then achieved a political victory, unparalleled in the annals of party warfare, but laid down their arms in the very hour of triumph, as if they never again expected to use them. Our numerical strength, as then developed, was so great, that our friends, every where, as is proven by recent results, were lulled into apathetic security. No allowance was made for the influence of John Tyler's treachery, and because no changes were apparent, the Whigs believed that their ascendancy would be maintained as a matter of course. But this whole life was intended, and wisely so, to be a scene of perpetual warfare between good and bad principles, and constant vigilance is necessary. With such a cause as the Whigs have, even ordinary industry would serve to hand it down unimpaired from generation to generation. But while they repose on laurels already obtained, their adversaries are incessantly at work, and *their* zeal and activity never wearies. Every neighborhood has its political leader, always ready to aid in the diffusion of error and misrepresentation, and whose vocation it is, by means like these, to gain converts! As an evidence of the industry and tact of our opponents, we understand that the plan of organization recommended to the Whigs by the April Convention, held in this City, was actually adopted and acted upon by the Loco Focos—thus literally demolishing us with our own weapons. If the principles of the Whig party are worth preserving, then must we learn wisdom by experience, and imitate, in some degree, the zeal and activity of our opponents. "The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance," and unless we act upon this sentiment, we shall always be beaten. The Loco Focos, themselves, admit, that the Whigs have a majority in North Carolina, but that they can out-manage us. This is, unfortunately, but too true, and the taunts of our adversaries should rouse us up to exertion, if nothing else will. Let us now begin, one and all, to rally for the great contest of 1844. Let us appoint our Committees of Vigilance in every Captain's District in the State. Let us organize our Clay Clubs, &c. &c., and we shall soon see the spirit of 1840, not only revived, but far exceeded in enthusiasm.—*Raleigh Register.*

Letters received in this city, yesterday, from Florida, state that a portion of Oc-te-Achi's band have come in to Col. Worth, at Cedar Keys, and that more were expected. Sam Jones, or the Prophet, were to have met the Colonel, by appointment, at Tampa Bay, on the 5th or 6th inst. It is also stated that Col. Worth is expected in this city, on his way to Washington, in a day or two. We learn, however, that he is not to relinquish the command in Florida, but will return on 1st October.—*Charleston Courier.*

In the course of a Speech upon Mr. Arnold's bill, Mr. Botts said he went for a reduction of mileage. As it now stood, he said, some gentlemen received for mileage an allowance of $2000, while their actual expenses were not over $150! He received himself $100, while it cost him but $20 to go and return. The avarage of pay and mileage gave some gentlemen not less than $24 a day, while Mr. B. received only $8½.

The Boston American urges the calling of a great meeting to be held at that cradle of American Liberty—Faneuil Hall—to express the feelings of the people with regard to the tyranny of John Tyler.

A plant, called the Polar Plant, has been discovered on the Western Prairies, and specimens sent on to the National Institute at Washington. It is a species of fern, with one large flat leaf, whose plane always points *to the north and south.* Thus has Providence furnished a vegetable compass for the hunters, trappers and Indians of the Far West in their wanderings through the prairies.

Phonography.—A late English work has the following account of a new discovery, viz: the art of *writing by sound:*

"Another art has been lately added to various forms of abbreviated writing, which seems far more available than any which have been hitherto invented. It is called Phonography, or literally writing by sound—that is, writing each word exactly as it is pronounced. It does away altogether with the tedious method of spelling, for it has distinct signs for all the sounds of the human voice. It is applicable to all languages. We have before us a book containing a part of the Scriptures in English, French, German, Chinese, and Hebrew, all written in the phonographic character. Nothing has yet been invented which comes so near to the 'universal character,' so much desired by Bishop Wilkins. If generally introduced, it would be a very valuable acquisition to the deaf and dumb, enabling them to express their thoughts with almost as much rapidity as we can do by speech.

Test of credit.—A Mobile paper mentions that at an assignee's sale, paper of "Hamilton & Cole" to the amount of $40,000 was sold for *five* dollars. "This is a bad sign," says the editor. Bad enough, in all conscience.

MARRIED,

In Surry county, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. Thomas F. Davis, J. A. LILLINGTON, Esq., to Miss ELIZABETH KERR WILLIAMS, eldest daughter of Nicholas L. Williams, Esq., of Surry.

DIED,

In this town, on Wednesday last, JOHN KELLY, Esq., aged 75 years, a native of the county of Dublin, Ireland. He emigrated to this country about 55 years ago, and was one of our oldest and most respectable citizens.

In Marion District, S. C., on the 14th inst., Mr. ARCHIBALD McCRIMMON, in the 96th year of his age.

At his residence in Richmond County, N. C., on Sunday evening the 14th instant, after a short but severe attack of inflammatory fever, LAUCHLIN McLAURIN, Esq., in the 37th year of his age. Few persons possessed, in a higher degree, the endearing qualities which, in fond affection, fasten the bonds of the social relations; and therefore he enjoyed the unqualified and hearty esteem, friendship and confidence of all his acquaintances. An aged mother, a bereaved wife, four small children, too young to feel their privation, numerous relatives and a large circle of friends, feel the loss of one so near to their affections and dear to their hopes.

[*Communicated.*

At his residence, near Carter Hill, Montgomery county, Ala. on the 8th inst., of congestive fever, Maj. ALEXANDER McNEILL, formerly of this county, but for the last five years of Montgomery county, Ala. By his death the community has been deprived of a good citizen, his wife of an affectionate husband, his children of a kind and loving father.

[*Communicated.*

Raleigh Standard and North Carolinian will please copy.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

August 11.—Brig J. A. Lancaster from Charleston. 12.—Schrs. Tioga from New York, North Carolina from Philadelphia. 15.—Brig Rebecca from New York; Schr. Farmer from New York.

DEPARTURES.

August 11.—Schr. A. F. Thorn for New York. 12.—Brig David Duffie for Georgetown, D. C. 13.—Schr. Ætna for Smithtown, L. I.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—August 24.

Brandy, peach,	45	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Ditto. apple,	33 a 36	Mackerel,	none
Bacon,	6 a 6½	Molasses,	22 a 26
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Oats,	30 a 35
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oil, Linseed,	80 a 85
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut.	6 a
Coffee,	11 a 12	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton,	5 a 8	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	6½ a 10
Corn. (scarce)	65 a 70	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	17		50 a 60
Flour,	$4 a $5	Salt,	$2½ a 2½
Feathers,	25 a 30	Sack,	10 a 10½
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 10	Tallow,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tin, box,	1½ a 2½
dry,	12½ a 14	Tobacco, leaf,	80 a 90
	5 a 5½	Wheat,	28 a 30
Iron,	6 7	Whiskey,	15 a 20
Laid,	$14	Wool,	
Lime,			

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting,	Fayetteville manufacture,	7	cts. pr. yd.
3-4 ditto	ditto	6½	ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy.)	ditto,	7	ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10,		11 a 18	

WILMINGTON MARKET—Aug. 17.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 00 a 7 00; Flooring 7 50 a 8 00; Timber 3 75 a 5 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 50; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 8 00; Shingles 1 00 a 1 00; Corn 60 a 65; Salt, coarse, 32 a 35, Rice 2 75 a 2 87.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine brought 2 15 on Monday, but yesterday fell down to 2 10, at which rate considerable sales were made. Tar brought 1 14 yesterday.

Lumber.—Not a single sale within a week.

Timber is rather lower; sales of mill quality at 3½ to 4½.

Bacon.—Home made bacon is bringing 6 to 6½ for sides and shoulders, and 9 to 10 for hams. At an auction sale of western sides and shoulders, several thousand lbs. brought 4½ to 5½.

A sale of R. O. hhd. staves dressed at 8 dls.

There is some Corn afloat that is bringing 60 cents.

CHERAW MARKET—August 16.

Bacon 5 a 7; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 4½ a 8½; Corn 50 a 62½; Flour 5 00 a 6 50; Feathers 30½ a 32; Iron 5 a 6; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8.

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against the Petition of Jesse Sanders of Moore County, to declare Archibald Munroe, of Moore County, late Merchant, a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Wednesday the 14th September next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

Fayetteville, August 23, 1842. 16-3w

IN BANKRUPTCY.

I AM now furnished with the decision of the Circuit Court on the cases sent up from the District Court of Cape Fear: and it is with extreme regret I have to announce that this decision renders all the decrees of bankruptcy *at Chambers* null and void. The consequence is, that however correct that opinion may be, and it is not my present purpose to question its correctness, it subjects the parties to a painful delay and inconvenience, and to the expense of renewing the publications. But this is unavoidable—the decision must control.

I shall now order publications anew, for the first hearing, at Wilmington, on Wednesday the 14th day of September next; and at the expiration of ninety days from that time, I shall hold a special Court at Wilmington, at which time bankrupts may obtain their decrees of discharge and certificate.

Assignees will retain the copies of schedules sent from this office. Their action is only suspended until the decrees of bankruptcy shall be obtained at the stated Court.

I shall, as heretofore, receive petitions from any part of the State, and order publications, conformably to the decision of the Circuit Court. Further information on this subject will be given in the next Observer.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, August 22, 1842. 16-1w

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed from the stand recently occupied by him on Hay street, West of the Lafayette Hotel, to the fire-proof building, 1 door below the store of Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly, where he will be happy to wait on his friends who have heretofore favored him with their custom, and the public generally who may feel disposed to patronise him; trusting by strict attention to business, with a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of support.

His charges, as heretofore, will be moderate, to suit the times, and all work entrusted to his care will be warranted, as to fit and workmanship; and being regularly in the receipt of the reports of the Fashions, from the North, his style will be as good as that of any Northern city.

Persons who wish to have their clothes made at home, can have them cut as carefully as if he were to make them himself.

HENRY BAKER.

Hay street, 3 doors East of Lafayette Hotel.

August 20, 1842. 16-4w

A few articles of Ready-Made Clothing on hand.

A School will be opened in Robeson county, near the Post Office at Affordsville, on the first Monday in September next, under the instruction of Hector R. McLean, on the following terms:

Latin and Greek, or Classical Department, for 5 months, $10.

English Grammar and Geography, per session, $8.

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, per session, $5.

It is unnecessary to speak of the qualifications of Mr. McLean as a Teacher. Those who are acquainted with him, know him to be well qualified to teach any branch of education taught in any of the Academies in this section of the country, having lately graduated in one of the Colleges of this State. The neighborhood is healthy, and board can be had in respectable families for five dollars per month.

GILES S. McLEAN,
JACOB ALFORD,
SION ALFORD.

August 20, 1842. 16-3w

NEW CROCKERY
AND GLASS-WARE.

THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of GRANITE AND QUEENS-WARE, CUT AND MOULD GLASS-WARE, consisting of Dinner Sets of white Granite and brown and green Queens-Ware; Tea Sets of white and figured Granite; Chamber Sets of white Granite, and blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware; white and figured Granite Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars and Creams; blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware, including Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars, Creams, Ewers, Basins and Steaks; cut and mould Wine Glasses and Tumblers. Together with an assortment of common Earthen-Ware. All of which he offers for sale, either at Wholesale or Retail. To effect sales, he only deems it necessary to solicit a call from those wishing to buy, as he is determined to sell lower than articles of similar quality were ever offered at before in this market.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 6, 1842. 96-tf

A good assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Lime, &c. &c., for sale, as heretofore, for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. W.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, my SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

15 HHDS. SUGAR,
60 bags COFFEE,
50 cases Fur and Wool Hats,
15 ditto Palm Leaf ditto,
10 ditto Bonnets,
15 ditto Cotton Cards,
75 kegs White Lead,
Indigo, Madder, Patent Medicines, &c.

Which will be sold at unusually low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN D. STARR.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1842. 2tf

Just Received by the late arrivals from New York,

100 DOZEN WEEDING HOES,
25 do. Corn and German Scythes,
8 do. Ibotson's & German Straw Knives,
30 cases Hats,
10 do. Wool and Palm Leaf ditto,

Together with various other articles suitable for the Spring trade.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS,
For C. of Haymount.

April 5, 1842. 96tf

On hand,

800 BUSHELS CORN,
200 ditto OATS,
Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

J. C. & G. B. A.

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp OIL, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.

October 18, 1841. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES,
Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do. prime Java ditto,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
1000 lbs. Lump and Loaf ditto,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins' and other Axes,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Store and Bank,)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
100 sides Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 bags Buck and Drop Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,

Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, with all other articles in a Grocery line. All of which will be sold *low* for Cash or Country Produce, or the usual time to *punctual dealers only.*

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods; receiving Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

RULES IN BANKRUPTCY.
NEW EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS.

THE first Edition of Judge Potter's Rules in Bankruptcy having been exhausted, the Subscriber has printed a second, which contains several additional Forms and Rules. Price, as before, 25 cents, to be had at the Bookstores of Turner & Hughes, Raleigh, J. G. Burr, Wilmington, and

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 27.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Bites, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

NEW BOOKS.

CORSE DE LEON, by James; Hyperion, by Longfellow; Mrs. Rives's Souvenirs; Personal Recollections of Charlotte Elizabeth; Young Lady's Friend; Hints to Mothers; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers; Watts and Ripon; Kinne's Questions; Hooper's Dictionary, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

March 1, 1842.

NEW GOODS,
Uncommonly Cheap.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased at the late reduced prices, among which are—French Lawns and Cloths, Ginghams, plain and figured Muslin, best black Silks, figured and plain ditto, some very superior dress Shawls and Capes, newest style London Straw Bonnets, common ditto, Calicoes, checked Muslin, Jaconet and Cambric, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, 3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics, Spool Cotton and Sewing Silk, Tuck and Side Combs, with many other articles, forming the largest assortment in this State,—all of which are offered at reduced prices for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

June 27, 1842. 6tf

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil.
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
120 bags Rio COFFEE,
10 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR,
10 boxes SODA BISCUIT,

For sale by

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

March 21, 1842. 94tf

LOOK AT THIS!

THE Subscriber will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, *except* Spirituous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen, in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering, either for plain or ornamental Cornicing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few doors South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, August 2, 1841. 61-tf.

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine OLD MADEIRA WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 1, 1842. 87tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $624,000 is paid in and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Locofoco Friction MATCHES.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Joel Joyner, Jr. of Sampson County, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Archibald M. Campbell of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, Printer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

July 30, 1842. 13-10w

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE undersigned takes this method to return his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has been in Fayetteville, and trusts, by strict attention to business, still to merit public approbation.

Impressed with the truth that a "quick shilling is worth more than a slow pound," he has resolved to lower his prices to suit the times.

He will warrant all work done at his Establishment, as to the fit and make, as he employs none but first rate hands.

Persons from the country, who may wish to have their work done at home, can have it cut, with the same care and attention as if he made it up himself.

The Subscriber may be found at all times at his Store on Hay street, second door West of the Lafayette Hotel.

HENRY BAKER.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1842. 3-6m

N. B. On hand, a few articles of Ready-made CLOTHING, which I would be glad to dispose of low for Cash. H. B.

Just Received,

By Steamers Utility and Henrietta,

30 HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES,
75 bags prime Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
50 kegs NAILS, assorted,
100 sacks SALT.

For sale low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

Also, a BELL, of the best kind of metal, weighing 312 lbs., with wheel, &c., for sale.

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.*

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children, Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper,* or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

JAMES SUNDY,
Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

OWEN HOUSTON,
Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,
Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

H. ERAMBERT,
TAILOR,

Next door North of the Bank of the State, corner of Franklin and Gillespie Streets,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers, who pay for their work when done, that he will thankfully receive and attend to their orders, at his usual high prices. Gentlemen cannot expect to have fine work done unless they pay *fine* prices for it. He employs the best workmen in town, and has to pay them the best prices given in town—he does not trust his work to boys. He begs leave to assure those who may favor him with their orders, that no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction, and if the work done by him does not fit, it will not be suffered to be taken away.

☞ Cutting done to order, and warranted to be as well done as if cut to be made in his Shop, *when made as cut.*

May 28, 1842. 4-3m

University of Maryland.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Regular Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution, will commence on the 31st of October, and continue four months. The Preliminary Course of Lectures, to which Students are admitted without additional charge, will commence on the first Monday of September. These Lectures are wholly independent of the Regular Course, which is complete in itself. The term will be considered entire to all who enter before the 10th of November.

NATHANIEL POTTER, M. D.—Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

RICHARD WILMOT HALL, M. D.—Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Obstetrics.

WILLIAM E. A. AIKIN, M. D.—Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

NATHAN R. SMITH, M. D.—Professor of Surgery.

SAMUEL CHEW, M. D.—Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Hygiene.

JOSEPH ROBY, M. D.—Professor of Special and General Anatomy.

SAMUEL CHEW, *Dean.*

June 24, 1842. 9-8w

WHIPPLE'S
COUGH BALSAM,

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrhs, and all Affections of the Lungs.

THIS most valuable article has been in use a number of years, and from the great benefit experienced by those who have taken it, the proprietor is induced to offer it to the public generally. It has never been known to fail in giving relief in a single instance when timely administered. Common colds, which are usually the effect of obstructed perspiration, will yield to its influence in a few hours. When used for coughs, hoarseness, catarrhs, &c., it soon gives relief and the patient greatly benefitted in a short time. A trial of one or two bottles will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

CERTIFICATES.

Among the numerous persons who have been benefitted by the cough balsam, are the Hon. T. C. Chittenden, present Member of Congress from this State, and W. Webb, M. D., of Adams, Jefferson county, New York, whose certificates are annexed:

I have long been in the practice of using WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM in my family, and consider it a most invaluable medicine. No family should be without it. For coughs, colds, and affections of the lungs, nothing in my opinion can be more valuable.

T. C. CHITTENDEN, *Mem. Congress.*
Adams, 1841.

Mr. WARPLE,

I have long been in the habit of using the article which constitutes the active principle of WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM, and most frequently prepared it as it is now offered for sale. When judiciously used, I believe it to be a valuable medicine, particularly in coughs and chronic affections of the lungs resulting from bad colds.

W. WEBB.

June 17, 1841.

☞ Observe that none is genuine without the written signature of J. H. Whipple, on each bottle.

J. H. WHIPPLE.

Adams, Jefferson co., New York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 89-6m

HUMAN HAIR.
Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

STRANGE it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the Hair—the most essential—the most exposed—and the most beautiful, when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf, with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, No, if you have once tried and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT. Counterfeits are abroad look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy without that name.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq., late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify, that we have used the Balm of Columbia, discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable, not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen., Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
JOHN P. INGLIS, 331 Arch st.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D., 163 Race st.
JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
HUGH McCURDY, 243 South 7th st.
JOHN YARD, Jr., 123 Arch st.

The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs, may not always experience its restorative qualities, yet it will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

[*From the Mayor.*]

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
City of Philadelphia, }

I, Robert Wharton, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurdy, who names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, [L. S.] and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, the sixth day of December, &c.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

LOOK OUT.—Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices.—Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper,* or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction, with you, and test by that, or never buy; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO. 71 Maiden Lane New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Turk's Island Salt, &c.

5,000 BUSHELS Turks Island SALT.
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR,
12 boxes Stuart's CANDIES.

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

June 2, 1842. 5-tf

Daguerreotype Miniatures

TAKEN in the most perfect manner, every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 5 o'clock, at the Court House, up stairs.

May 18. 2tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

William J. Anderson of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

William R. Carman of Cumberland County, Farmer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Albert Torrence of Cumberland County, late Merchant, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

John McKinnie of Sampson County, Farmer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

July 9, 1842. 10-10w

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

C. C. SMITH
(From London,)

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the Store adjoining Mr. James Baker's, where he intends to carry on the

WATCH & JEWELRY BUSINESS,

In all its various branches; and from his long experience, does not hesitate to say, that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

He is prepared to MANUFACTURE any article in the way of Jewelry, having a complete set of Tools for the purpose.

Particular attention will be paid to the REPAIRING OF WATCHES, and any part of the same that may be deficient will be made new, and warranted to perform well for one year.

November 12, 1841. 76tf

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Draper and Tailor,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the Business in all its branches and does not hesitate to say that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him, on as reasonable terms as any other Establishment.

Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. D. HUBBARD.
Opposite the Lafayette Hotel.

April 9, 1842. 97tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, August 1, 1842.

STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS,

PUBLISHED BY ROBINSON, FRATT & CO., No. 63 Wall street, New York,—

Comstock's Natural Philosophy, enlarged.
Comstock's Chemistry, with all the late discoveries.
Comstock's Young Chemist, for beginners.
Comstock's Botany, containing plates of flowers, sentiments of flowers, &c.
Comstock's Young Botanist, for beginners.
Comstock's Geology, useful to agriculturists.
Comstock's Mineralogy, do do.
Comstock's Physiology, for schools and families.
Olney's School Geography and Atlas, containing the latest information, and used and approved most extensively throughout the country.
Olney's Introduction to Geography, with numerous pictures and maps.
The Child's Book of Geography, by S. R. Hall.
Olney's Natural Preceptor, a popular reading book for schools and academies.
Bentley's Pictorial Spelling Book, the most beautiful spelling book ever published, and most highly approved when known.
Preston's Book-Keeping, by single and double entry, containing also rules for equation of payments.
Kirkham's Principles of Elocution, with examples.
Cowper's Virgil, with English notes.
Greenleaf's Grammar Simplified.
Robinson's History of England, with plates, neatly bound, suitable also for school libraries.
Goldsmith's Geographical View of the World, for school libraries.
Rollin's Ancient History, 8 vols., school libraries.
Josephus' History of the Jews, 6 vols., school libraries.
The Family Polyglott Bible, two sizes, convenient in form, in various bindings, and well printed and cheap.

Most of the above works are in extensive use in all parts of the United States and Canada, and their circulation is continually on the increase. They are furnished at the most reasonable rates, and to avoid an unreasonable tax upon parents, such alterations only are made in them as the advance of science requires. In Press, The Family and School Dictionary, on a new plan, with illustrations and examples. By Rev. G. H. Gallaudet, and Rev. Horace Hooker.

The above School Books for sale by

E. J. HALE, Bookseller,
Fayetteville, N. C

September 18, 1841. 68tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 16, 1842. 91tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Col. Jas. B. Rogers, dec'd, at the September term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*

November 22, 1841.

SCROFULA AND MERCURIAL DISEASES.

TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED
SARSAPARILLA,

For the cure of Scrofulous, Mercurial, Syphilitic, and other diseases, which depend upon a Scrofulous habit of body.

IS prepared by a new process, without boiling, and is warranted to contain, in a concentrated form, the active principles of the best obtained from the most approved species of sarsa.

Its efficacy has been repeatedly tested in private practice in the successful treatment of the worst forms of the diseases, for the cure of which Sarsaparilla is recommended, after other preparations of that medicine, the Panacea, &c. had been used without effect. A number of cases of extensive ulcerations and affections of the bones, in simple Scrofula, and in Mercurial and Syphilitic diseases, have been permanently cured by its use in three months, without any other treatment, except the most simple applications to the parts diseased. A trial of two or three bottles, in similar cases, will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

It has been found particularly useful after calomel, where that medicine has been given too freely in scrofulous habits, or in the cure of a certain disease. It is admirably calculated, in such cases, to remove all disease from the body, and restore the natural vigour of the constitution, and may be taken with safety and advantage when the system is mercurialized. The use of one or two bottles, on necessary occasions of the kind, will prove an effectual security against secondary diseases, and in most cases, will effect a perfect cure, after three or four doses of calomel, of five or eight grains each, night and morning, have been taken, followed by salts and the usual local treatment.

Prepared and for sale, wholesale and retail, by JOSEPH ENNALLS TRIPPE, at his Drug Store, No. 298 Broad street, Newark, New Jersey.

Also, Wholesale by J. & J. F. TRIPPE, General Agents, Nos. 96 and 98 Maiden Lane, N. York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 19, 1842. 93tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and in one instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever used. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with entire success.—*Ledger.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1y

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup,

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds &c.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years and as far as it is known, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints, when used according to the direction. Those disposed to make trial of it are advised to use it from three to four weeks, and not without the omission of even one dose—Scarcely any thing short of this can be a fair trial of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consumptive complaints, in which the patients, to all appearances were on the verge of the grave. In many cases, which to me was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle, the patient has been restored to health and usefulness, under similar circumstances, too, liver complaints of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure, when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions, and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more safely or successfully be employed; as soon as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs, and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is over, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health. What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is checked perspiration, retaining the superfluous humors, and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to the natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the pulse, than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the kidneys, causing an additional quantity of water to come off at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping coughs and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is, moreover, an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings; relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to; and restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application.

The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor on Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STEEL.

November 8, 1841. 75tf

Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office.